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DAILY REPORT
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Soviet Union

Vol III No 055 *20 March 1984*

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NATO STEERS MBFR TALKS TO 'NUMERICAL DEBATES'

LD192357 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2000 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are in progress in Vienna. The participants are the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Here is a note in this connection by the TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev:

The negotiations began in Vienna more than 10 years ago on the reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armaments relative to ground troops and air forces on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia. From the very beginning of the talks, the socialist countries advocated an agreement that would consolidate the security of the participating countries, with no unilateral military advantage for either of the two sides. The possibility of reaching an agreement of this type would be conditioned by the parity of forces of either party in the region, covered by the terms of reference of the talks.

The total number of ground and air troops of NATO in central Europe as of 1 August 1980 was 991,000 units, and of the Warsaw Pact, 979,000 units.

For this reason the proposals of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks were based on the fact that equal reductions would not violate the equilibrium or damage the security of either of the sides. The Soviet Union and its allies have more than once expressed their determination to reduce, on a basis of reciprocity, the armed forces and armaments, by 5, 10, 20 and even 50 percent.

Among other things, they have submitted more than 20 proposals in Vienna, which also took into consideration the position of the Western countries. The good faith of the countries of the socialist community, their willingness to accept a reasonable compromise, favored the reaching of reciprocal understanding on various problems, in particular the problem of the reduction of ground troops and the maintenance of equal levels for the armed forces of the two sides -- that is, 900,000 units each.

Giving proof of good faith, in 1980 the Soviet Union carried out an important unilateral act, withdrawing 20,000 men, 1,000 tanks, and a large quantity of other armaments from the GDR. Unfortunately, the NATO countries failed to manifest the least desire to seek out ways that would lead to a reciprocally acceptable agreement. From the very beginning of the talks they have set themselves the goal of rupturing the parity of forces in central Europe in their favor, and of achieving a military superiority in this region. The NATO allies, without the least foundation, have expressed doubt about the parity of the armed forces of the two sides, insisting on so-called asymmetrical reductions, under which the socialist countries, in the final analysis, should reduce more than threefold the numerical contingent of their troops compared with the Atlantic countries.

Instead of thoroughly examining important problems, the NATO countries' delegations in Vienna have endeavored to steer the talks into numerical debates, alleging without the slightest proof that the Warsaw Pact countries have a superiority over NATO in the number of ground troops.

Seeking to overcome the numerical objections raised by the Western delegations, the Soviet Union, on behalf of the socialist countries, has proposed a simple and practical way in which to reach an agreement. On the basis of this proposal, independently of disagreements in the evaluation of the actual amount of the armed forces of the two sides, NATO and the Warsaw Pact would have to reduce their numbers of troops by the amount required to obtain an equal quantity of military units -- 900,000 men for either side, including 700,000 ground troops.

Thanks to this proposal, the principal accent has shifted from sterile numerical debates to the final result. In words only, the Western powers have recognized the constructive character of the new attitude of the socialist countries; however, in the previous round of talks they failed to reply to the proposals of the socialist community.

Progress at the Vienna talks could be achieved if the NATO countries accepted the principle of equal reductions, renounced the game of playing with figures; if, in short, they truly manifested the aspiration to seek out reciprocally acceptable decisions.

KORNILOV ON RESUMPTION OF MBFR TALKS IN VIENNA

LD162138 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

In connection with the commencement of the 32nd round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe some American media outlets started harping on the "thesis" that having "returned" to the negotiating table in Geneva the Soviet Union supposedly will soon return also to the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, and that the only thing necessary for this is for NATO to "continue to show firmness".

It is well known that the Soviet Union consistently adheres to the position that the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is one of the most important problems demanding their solution and that it is time, that it is long time that the Vienna talks were taken out of the impasse into which they have been driven by the obstructionist line of the Western countries.

This position was clearly presented, in particular, in the speech of the Soviet delegation at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly and in the election speech of the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko. On the table of the Vienna talks is a detailed draft agreement proposed by the Warsaw Treaty states. No answer has yet been given to it. The near future will show whether the Western countries intend to take up in earnest the drafting of accords on a mutually acceptable basis or not.

Just as consistently the Soviet Union comes out for the reaching of agreements on the limitationand reduction of nuclear arms in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. This line remains invariable. The Soviet Union's proposals on lowering the nuclear confrontation in Europe fully remain in force. The talks can be resumed at any moment if the United States, which exploded the Geneva talks, removes the obstacles that it created by deploying its new missiles in Europe.

Meantime, however, Washington and NATO not only are not showing any striving to solve this problem but, on the contrary, are working in quite the opposite direction by continuing to deploy American first-strike weapons on West European soil, although this can bring about only a growth of the level of nuclear confrontation and a drastic aggravation of tension.

This is the factual side of the matter. In this context it is clear that the attempts of some Western "experts on the USSR" to draw some "parallels" of their own design between the Soviet stand on the talks in Vienna and the talks in Geneva, portraying things in such a way as though the continuation of the Vienna talk is almost a "merit" of the West while the termination of the dialogue in Geneva is a "fault" of the USSR, are nothing but a deliberate and total distortion of facts.

These "experts" also intentionally confuse the public by contending that a continuation of the talks in Geneva is possible in conditions when the United States is rapidly turning the West European countries into its nuclear bridgehead.

Indeed, the Soviet Union was and remains a supporter of a businesslike and constructive dialogue on all aspects of the problem of curbing the arms race. But the Soviet Union is against talks which would just serve Washington as a cover for its dangerous militaristic plans and actions. We will not take part in such a game. This is a principled position dictated by the interests of peace and the security of the USSR, and nobody will succeed in distorting it regardless of what unseemly methods are used by some Western propaganda outlets.

BURT ASSESSMENT OF STOCKHOLM PARLEY LAMBASTED

PM191346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Misinformers"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Mar -- The U.S. Administration has openly attempted to misinform the public of the United States and of the world regarding the situation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. This is the only way to assess the statements made by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Burt at a press conference held here in connection with the completion of the first stage of the international forum's work.

The foreign policy department's spokesman resorted to overt lies when he stated that the "Soviet Union submitted no official proposals at all during the conference's first stage." What is more, he repeated this slander several times. However, it is well known that the USSR together with its allies have put forward major initiatives in Stockholm aimed at creating an atmosphere of confidence, which has been gravely undermined by the policy and actions of the U.S. Administration and the NATO bloc. Furthermore, the Soviet Union's proposal on the adoption by all the nuclear powers participating in the conference of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the proposal by the Warsaw Pact states on the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations have met with a broad positive response in Stockholm.

Burt permitted himself quite a few other distortions of the USSR's position. He tried, for example, to blame the Soviet Union for the breakdown of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. It is no secret, however, that it was the unconstructive U.S. stance manifested by the putting forward of deliberately unacceptable proposals and by the beginning of the siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear missile systems on the European Continent that made it impossible for the USSR to continue the talks in this sphere.

According to the assistant secretary of state, the "main event" at the Stockholm conference is the NATO "proposals" which, he asserted, "are at the center of attention" of the forum's participants and represent a "real basis for improving" the atmosphere on the European Continent. The obstructionist stance which the United States has taken and continues to take at all the major forums on questions of curbing the arms race indicates just how far from the truth these unsubstantiated statements are.

'Pure Misinformation'

LD162352 Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 16 Mar 84

["Washington's Myopia" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, told a press conference in Washington on Thursday that the Soviet Union had, allegedly, made "no official proposals" at the first round of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, under way in Stockholm. Thus, an official spokesman for Washington said wanton untruth without batting an eyelid. But every unbiased person following the work of the important forum in Stockholm knows that the Soviet Union's representative put forward at the conference a comprehensive, constructive programme, providing for a wide package of measures for building confidence and security in Europe, which, should they be accepted, would really contribute to a real lessening of a military confrontation in Europe.

Washington is apparently unhappy about this programme, but this is a quite different matter.

Washington's allegation that the Soviet Union tabled no proposals at the conference is pure misinformation obviously designed to camouflage the sterility and fruitlessness of its own stand in the field of confidence and security-building measures.

The key issue in the series of the Soviet initiatives is the appeal to the nuclear powers that they commit themselves never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In so doing the Soviet Union and the USA can serve as an example for the others. It is without waiting for the consent of the nuclear powers that the Soviet Union has, on its part, unilaterally committed itself never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. But they in Washington fail to see this Soviet proposal. Then the NATO countries have been proposed by the Warsaw Treaty member-states to commit themselves on a mutual basis never to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other, that is not to use force. NATO fails to see this proposal, too. Along with the above said proposals there are also other Soviet initiatives on confidence-building measures, to which Washington has so far turned a blind eye.

This stand of the United States can be explained only by the reluctance of the American leaders to approach the question of confidence-building measures on the basis of equal rights, balanced approach and reciprocity, equal respect for the security interests of all the participating states, as is demanded by the documents of the Madrid meeting.

As Konstantin Chernenko stressed in his speech to the electorate, the U.S. Administration has ample chance to prove its peaceableness in action. Why should not Washington accept the proposal on a mutual freeze on American and Soviet nuclear weapons, finalize the work for hammering out an agreement on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests, and being more actively moving towards an agreement on a complete and general prohibition of chemical weapons? The Western countries should also give an answer to the other Soviet proposals on confidence and security-building measures.

If an agreement on these issues were reached, it would mark the start of a real breakthrough in Soviet-American relations and in the whole international situation. But one thing remains not clear -- whether they in Washington wish so?

NEED TO STRENGTHEN NONPROLIFERATION STRESSED

PM191202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[P. Vladimirskiy article: "An Important Barrier: Strengthening the Regime of Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Addressing an election meeting, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted the special significance in our time of the policy of the powers which possess nuclear weapons. Enumerating the norms which should govern relations between those powers, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee mentioned, in particular, the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. "Do not permit," he said, "the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form; do not transfer these weapons or control over them to anyone; do not deploy them on the territories of countries where they do not exist; do not take the nuclear arms race into new spheres, space included."

As a result of many years of efforts by a number of states, first and foremost the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the international regime governing the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons which now exists, was established. It is based on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty which came into force in March 1970. Important elements in this regime are the monitoring of the nuclear activity of nonnuclear countries implemented by the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA), the monitoring of nuclear exports, and also the safeguarding of the physical safety of nuclear materials, which the corresponding international convention, opened for signing in March 1980, is intended to promote.

The fact that in the last 20 years no new state possessing nuclear weapons has emerged in the world, confirms the effectiveness of the barrier which exists. Nonetheless at present the tasks of strengthening the nuclear nonproliferation regime is urgent. The significant deterioration in the international situation caused by the militarist course of the present U.S. Administration and the increase in the threat of nuclear war in connection with the deployment of new American medium-range missiles which has begun in Europe in themselves increase the "temptation" for some countries, which do not yet have such weapons, to acquire them. This is all the more dangerous in view of the fact that as a result of the objective process of development of the nuclear power industry more than 10 of the so-called "near-nuclear" ("threshold") states which possess the material base for producing nuclear weapons are capable of setting up their production relatively rapidly.

In this connection particular concern is caused in the world by Israel, South Africa, and Pakistan. It is no accident that their nuclear ambitions have repeatedly been condemned at sessions of the UN General Assembly and other international forums.

At the same time the United States, which together with the USSR and Britain is a depositary of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, by no means always acts on the basis of standpoints of political realism and responsibility on nonproliferation issues. In recent years concern has been growing everywhere -- the United States included -- over the fact that the White House's practical deeds do not tally with its statements about its adherence to the principle of ensuring the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The U.S. Administration gives political and material support to its strategic partners -- Israel, Pakistan, and South Africa -- although a real danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons across the globe emanates from those countries.

Thus the Washington administration brought pressure to bear on the Congress to make it repeal the "Symington amendment" to the law on assistance to foreign states, which banned arms deliveries to countries carrying out work in the nuclear sphere which is not under IAEA control.

Meanwhile Washington regularly gives military-economic aid to Israel. In fiscal 1983 alone, Tel Aviv received military aid from the United States to the tune of $2.5 billion. Even the CIA has admitted that even without that, Israel is already advancing rapidly along the path of creating missile systems for the delivery of nuclear weapons.

Washington has pledged to give Pakistan military-economic aid to the tune of $3.2 billion over a 5-year period and has adopted a decision to sell it 40 F-16 fighter-bombers which could be used as means of delivering nuclear weapons. Even in the United States itself, these actions are seen as encouraging Pakistan's nuclear ambitions. The same tendencies can be perceived in the expanding U.S. military-political cooperation with the racist South African regime.

It is no accident that the Washington administration's policy in the nonproliferation sphere is increasingly frequently the subject of criticism from sensible politicians in the U.S. Congress. Noting with concern the increasingly strong tendency of the government to call into question the significance of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons for the security of the United States itself, they state frankly that the emergence of new nuclear powers in regions of conflict will create a threat to "the prosperity of the U.S. allies and friends."

Many nonnuclear countries rightly raise the question of U.S. nonfulfillment of its commitments under the Nonproliferation Treaty, at least the part which provides that the states party to the treaty must pursue negotiations in good faith on limiting the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament. The United States bears full responsibility for the wrecking of talks on these problems.

In order to strengthen the nonproliferation regime, a very timely, practicable measure would be a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests.

Strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states and respect for the status of a nuclear-free zone and encouraging the formation of new nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world would also objectively promote the strengthening of the nonproliferation regime.

A freeze on nuclear armaments quantitatively and qualitatively by all states which have such weapons would also be of great significance. At the last UN General Assembly session the Soviet Union once again drew the world public's attention to this question. On its proposal, an appropriate resolution was adopted. The UN General Assembly expressed itself equally unambivalently on the question of banning the siting of weapons of any type -- including nuclear weapons, of course -- in outer space.

The further enhancement of the authority of the Nonproliferation Treaty would be promoted by the expansion of the range of states party to the treaty. Some 50 countries, including 2 nuclear powers -- France and China -- remain outside the treaty to this day. About 10 "near-nuclear" states are declining to participate in the treaty.

The experience of activity by the IAEA has shown that the existing system of international control functions without violating the sovereign rights of states or hindering their peaceful activity in the atomic sphere. Annual reports of the IAEA have noted that nuclear material placed under the agency's guarantees has either remained within the framework of peaceful activity, or been accounted for in some appropriate way. But that does not mean that the existing control system does not need improving.

On the basis of the task of further enhancing the authority of the IAEA and its system of guarantees, the USSR has expressed readiness, as an act of good faith, to place a part of its own peaceful nuclear activity -- some nuclear power stations and research reactors -- under the agency's control.

Another avenue in the cause of strengthening the nonproliferation regime is the development of the monitoring of nuclear exports. Its purpose is to prevent the use of international ties in the sphere of the peaceful use of atomic energy as a channel for the acquisition by "threshold" states of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. An agreement concerning the implementation of Article III.2 of the Nonproliferation Treaty and an agreement on the guiding principles of nuclear exports operate to this end.

A consensus on extending the list of nuclear materials and equipment whose supply to nonnuclear countries requires IAEA control was achieved recently at a conference of the group of states party to the agreement concerning the implementation of the aforementioned article of the treaty.

The strengthening of the international regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is a serious, responsible matter which does not brook a double approach. It presupposes joint efforts by all states -- nuclear and nonnuclear, developed and developing. The effect of these efforts is undoubtedly largely connected with a general improvement in the world political climate, the return to the path of political and military detente, the elimination of seats of conflict, the limitation and ending of the arms race, and disarmament.

The Soviet Union proceeds on the basis that the energy of the atomic nucleus, being the property of all mankind, must help enhance the peoples' well-being and their social progress and peace.

ZORIN URGES NUCLEAR FREEZE COMMITMENT BY U.S.

LD181220 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] One statement after another is being made in Washington to persuade Americans that the current administration is full of goodwill and ready to take genuine measures to improve the international situation. Let's examine for instance the question of pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union made that commitment at the General Assembly of the United Nations and then confirmed several times that it is keeping to this pledge. Soviet leaders have on many occasions appealed to Washington to follow our example but this was not done. The leaders of the current United States Administration argue that the United States does not intend to be the first to use nuclear weapons so there is no reason to make such a pledge. But if the White House is certain it won't use nuclear weapons first, then why can't the United States follow the example of the Soviet Union and make such a pledge? What does it have to lose? What harm can such a commitment do its security?

When the Soviet Union promised not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, it felt this would help build confidence on the international scene. This initiative made by the Soviet Union raised its prestige in the eyes of tens of millions of people around the world. And, on the contrary, Washington's stubborn refusal to make such a pledge can only prompt suspicion of American policy and therefore is certainly damaging the United States' interest.

Naturally professionals in Washington realize this but they stick to their line. Is it because they don't want their hands tied? But in that case how can the peaceable rhetoric coming from the White House be explained in the light of its actions? Washington's peaceable statements would be much more believable if it demonstrated readiness to agree with the idea of the United States and the Soviet Union freezing nuclear weapons. This idea would win broad support, including in the United States.

What's wrong with a nuclear freeze? Who can lose from it? The world has enough nuclear weapons to destroy everything living many times over. Every day nuclear arsenals continue to grow. Freezing these weapons at the current level would be the first step toward dismantling all nuclear arsenals and protecting humanity from the terrible menace of thermonuclear war. The American and world public will judge the genuine intentions of the Republican dministration not by what it says but what it does.

U.S. PROPAGANDA COVERS UP 'COLD WAR POLICY'

LD191912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] As we have already reported, active demonstrations were held again last Sunday in many countries -- from Italy to Japan -- against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles. Here is a news commentary by Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer:

Washington's hopes that people will come to terms with the arrival of American "Pershings" and "Tomahawks" are clearly not being justified. Now, even Eagleburger, one of the heads of the U.S. State Department, has been forced to admit that Europe is not looking quite so confidently to the future any longer, and is experiencing more and more doubts as to the correctness of U.S. policy and NATO's usefulness.

In order to dull this criticism and reassure the public, Washington has not missed a single opportunity recently to assure everyone of its peace-loving nature and desire for dialogue. It was in this spirit that President Reagan spoke on the occasion of the opening of the latest round of Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe. In this connection, he called on the USSR and the other socialist countries to make every effort to achieve progress at these talks, as well as at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms.

One cannot help but notice that these appeals are clearly wrongly addressed. Neither our country nor the other socialist countries need to be summoned to dialogue. It was precisely the Soviet Union which was the initiator of the talks both in Geneva and Vienna, and put forward and continues to put forward specific constructive proposals ranging from freeing Europe from nuclear weaponry to a total banning and liquidation of all types of both nuclear and chemical arms.

But the United States has turned its part in the talks into just an instrument of propaganda, in order to cover up the arms race and cold war policy. In the recently published preelection platform of the U.S. Democratic Party, it is admitted that Washington put forward deliberately unacceptable proposals at the Geneva talks.

It was the start of deployment of U.S. missiles that disrupted these talks altogether. They can only be resumed when the United States removes the obstacles it has itself created by deploying its missiles. And so, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted, the assurances of the present U.S. Administration concerning its good intentions can only be taken seriously if they are supported by real actions.

For this, Washington has more than enough opportunities, ranging from ratification of the treaty signed almost 10 years ago on limiting underground nuclear tests to the freezing of nuclear arms. It can also affirm -- as the Soviet Union has done -- that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. The incessant demonstrations throughout the world against U.S. nuclear missiles also confirm that everywhere people judge Washington's policy not by its words, but by its deeds.

ZHOLKVER: POLICY BASED ON PREVENTING WAR

LD151852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Two weeks have already elapsed since Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko made his speech to voters in Moscow, but this speech -- and in particular the important foreign policy initiatives it contains -- remains at the center of world public attention. Special attention is given to Comrade Chernenko's proposal to establish specific norms in the relations among nuclear powers which, since they possess particularly powerful weapons, carry the main responsibility to the present generation and the generations to come.

I attended the press conference given by Vogel, the West German Social-Democratic leader, following his meeting with Comrade Chernenko. Judging by the multitude of questions by journalists regarding the various aspects of this code of behavior of the nuclear powers, as they called it, it was evident that there is extremely great interest in this problem. And it could not be otherwise since hardly a day passes without some event or other confirming the truly vital necessity of taking effective measures toward preventing a nuclear war.

Only recently, during regular underground testing of U.S. nuclear weapons at a testing site in the State of Nevada, there occurred a gigantic landslip, creating a danger of high radiation spreading And now we learn that in another state, South Dakota, where nuclear weapons are also kept, exercises are in progress for conducting not one but two nuclear wars.

After all this, how can one fail to see the special urgency of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's call that the prevention of a nuclear war should be viewed as the main aim of foreign policy? And the USSR is not merely making an appeal: It proposes a whole complex of quite concrete and constructive measures. These are: renouncing the propaganda of nuclear war in any of its variants; undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; adopting measures to prevent the spread of such weapons on earth and in outer space; and finally, the proposal that, on the basis of the principle of equal security, we should gradually work toward reducing nuclear arms right to their complete liquidation.

As Comrade Chernenko stressed, the Soviet Union has already put the prevention of a nuclear war into the basis of its policy. If only the other nuclear powers would follow this humane principle, this would serve the interests of peoples all over the earth.

VOGEL VISIT, CDE, MIDEAST, JAPAN-U.S. TIES NOTED

PM191707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[Untitled Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Seeking a Real Breakthrough

Prominent among the events last week that made the biggest international impact is CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko's meeting with H.-J. Vogel, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Presidium. In the subsequent wealth of commentary, one can trace a recurrent theme: Moscow has once again stated authoritatively that the line that the Soviet leadership has collectively elaborated and implemented inside the country and in the world arena will be pursued.

Foreign commentators note that the Soviet leadership has not only confirmed continuity in its foreign policy, but has provided a clear-cut and detailed interpretation of this concept. Continuity in foreign policy means above all the USSR's readiness to do all it can to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This means seeking a real change for the better in the dangerous development of events in the world. It means moving ahead on the path of equal cooperation among states in line with the principle of peaceful coexistence. It means acting in concert with all political and social forces and all governments which are pursuing the same ends. "The Soviet Union," THE WASHINGTON POST says, summing up, "intends to stick firmly to the course of curbing the arms race and returning to detente."

The world public was greatly interested in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's pronouncements on the problem of halting the arms race and, in this connection, on the state of relations between the USSR and the United States. The Soviet side noted that as yet, unfortunately, there are no signs that Washington wants an accord on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. Naturally, the Soviet Union's response to U.S. and NATO bloc attempts to confront the USSR with an additional strategic threat by deploying U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe is not to surrender its positions but to adopt the necessary defensive countermeasures.

The USSR is still prepared to settle the problem of strategic and "European" nuclear armaments on a constructive and mutually acceptable basis. The talks can be resumed at any time -- all the United States has to do is remove the obstacles it erected by deploying its new missiles in Europe. Then there would no longer be any need for retaliatory measures. The Soviet side is insisting on a return to the former situation by no means for the sake of prestige. It does not want the danger of war to keep on increasing in Europe.

The participants in the meeting in Moscow advocated the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in various spheres. The opportunities for this are substantial, provided they are not undermined, but cherished. And the FRG's stance on the question of nuclear weapons on its territory plays a considerable part in this. The Soviet Union has to face the fact that the transformation of the FRG into an advanced U.S. nulcear bridgehead poses a real threat to the security of the USSR and its allies and it will draw the relevant conclusions from this.

The Soviet side took a positive view of the decision of the November SPD Congress to oppose the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG and expressed the belief that the Western countries' peace-loving public forces can make a considerable contribution to the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

Evidence of the correctness of these words is provided by the conference-dialogue on problems of security and disarmament in Europe which was held this week in Stockholm. On the initiative of the international forum on links between peace-loving forces more than 100 representatives of various political parties, trade union and religious organizations, and mass antiwar movements in 37 countries congregated in the Swedish capital. They adopted an appeal to the delegates of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and to the peoples of the world.

The government delegations at the current Stockholm conference, the appeal says, must be aware of the universal desire of the peoples for peace and must respond to it. Genuine trust in Europe will be achieved if all 35 participating states jointly adopt specific measures such as the immediate freezing of nuclear arsenals, the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, a total ban on nuclear tests, an agreement on mutual nonuse of military force, the creation of nuclear-free zones and a ban on propaganda of the permissibility of nuclear war.

Commenting on the appeal by the representatives forum of peace-loving forces, observers note that it is largely consonant with the constructive initiatives put forward in Stockholm by the USSR and its allies. This shows up the U.S. State Department's statement that the Soviet Union has "not put forward in Stockholm any official proposals on confidence and security building" as a downright clumsy and futile effort to misinform the world public.

The Near East Knot

G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been in Syria this week on a working visit. During his talks with President H. al-Asad and other leaders of the republic, emphasis was placed on the desire of both sides to further strengthen Soviet-Syrian relations.

Having considered the Near East situation, the talks participants noted that the situation in the region remains explosive. This situation is due to the adventurist course and practical actions of the U.S. Administration and Israel's unending aggression. No longer confining itself to encouraging its "strategic ally's" expansionist ambitions, the United States itself embarked on direct interference in Arab states' affairs, to the extent of perpetrating acts of aggression in Lebanese soil.

The USSR and Syria condemned the attempts by Washington and Tel Aviv to turn Lebanon into an American-Israeli protectorate. The fundamental interests of the Lebanese people and the interests of peace in the Near East urgently demand the fulfillment of the UN Security Council resolution on the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces. The interventionist actions of the United States and its NATO allies against that Arab countries must also stop completely.

The salvos from the battleship "New Jersey" have completely laid bare the essence of the White House's "peacemaking" in the Near East. What remains of the assurances that the U.S. military presence in Lebanon has the sole purpose of "stabilizing the situation in the country and paving the way for national consensus"? In fact, the foreign intervention is the main obstacle to national reconciliation. It is Washington and Tel Aviv, through their intrigues, who have fueled intercommunal discord even more, reckoning that an internal split in Lebanon would facilitate its dismemberment and also distract the attention of the Arabs and world public from the solution of the Palestinian problem which is the core of the Near East crisis.

But the machinery of military political pressure actuated by the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices is misfiring. This is indicated by the ignominious end of "Camp David No II" -- the capitulationist deal Washington and Tel Aviv tried to impose on Lebanon.

The abrogation of the shackling agreement of 17 May 1983 made possible the resumption in Lausanne this week of the conference on national reconciliation in Lebanon, the first stage of which took place last fall. At it the representatives of the progressive forces are advocating the speediest cessation of bloodshed in the country, a just settlement of the domestic political crisis, and sociopolitical reforms.

Although the conference participants were quick to reach an accord on a ceasefire and on the disengagement of the warring factions, to all appearances a difficult dialogue is in progress in Lausanne. It is complicated not only by the outbreaks of internecine strife in Lebanon, but also by the American-Israeli military fist that remains posed over the country.

Speaking in Washington the other day to an audience of representatives of a Zionist organization, President Reagan did not mince words, calling Israel, which is engaged in military piracy and genocide, a "U.S. ally in the defense of freedom in the Near East." He extolled the strength of these ties which under the present administration have been "formally designated strategic relations" and he confirmed the U.S. readiness to continue generously financing Israeli expansionism. In fiscal 1985 Tel Aviv will receive more than $2.2 billion from Washington.

Evidently, the White House incumbent has learned nothing from the Lebanese crisis. In the words of King Husayn of Jordan, the United States has lost credibility as mediator in a Near East settlement. It is perfectly clear, he said, that the Arabs cannot deal with the United States which is acting as Israel's ally. In an interview for THE NEW YORK TIMES, which caused obvious annoyance in Washington, Husayn confirmed that the Near East problem can only be settled with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

The Underlying Reason for the "Global Approach"

The Japanese Parliament continues to argue about the state budget for the upcoming fiscal year. The opposition parties, which have considerably strengthened their positions since the December election, are vigorously opposing the government's intention to further cut expenditure on social needs while increasing military appropriations.

After the losses sustained by the ruling party, Prime Minister Nakasone is wary of such explosive expressions as "unsinkable battleship." In his parliamentary speeches he tried to avoid the most awkward questions like the traditional limit on military appropriations and the bringing of nuclear weapons into the country. But the new government course in the military and diplomatic spheres, which is associated with his name, remains the centerpiece of the debate. In an effort to obtain clear and unequivocal answers from the government to the questions which are worrying the people, the opposition parties have already resorted on a number of occasions to boycotting sessions, this paralyzing parliament's work.

At the same time, the Japnese cabinet is facing growing pressure of another kind. As the election campaign in the United States grows in vigor, Washington's demands for concessions by Tokyo on disputes relating to bilateral economic ties are becoming more persistent. In his bid for reelection next fall as President of the Liberal Democratic Party, Nakasone cannot count on any trump cards in domestic policy or foreign trade. Hence his wish to put on a good show in the diplomatic sphere. Playing on nationalist feelings, the current premier is advocating that Japan's international role should correspond to its economic might, that its foreign policy should acquire a global character. What lies behind these new aims?

Until recently the efforts of Japanese diplomacy were basically confined to bilateral relations (primarily with the United States). Foreign policy was seen chiefly as a means of ironing out trade contradictions.

On the other problems the government strove to adopt a passive stance. At meetings of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist powers Japanese premiers have preferred to keep quiet, considering it their chief concern to prevent joint Western attacks on Japanese exports. This "hushed diplomacy" was seen for a long time by Tokyo as a convenient cover for Japanese economic expansion, as a means of keeping it free from any undesirable political overtones.

The country's ruling circles have now decided, to all appearances, that these tactics have run their course. On coming to power, Nakasone openly advocated a "global approach" to foreign policy problems. At the Williamsburg meeting, in contrast to his predecessors, it was he who set the tone in the discussion of military-political problems, emphasizing Japan's membership of the "Western community." This change can be explained in part by the new correlation of forces among the three centers of interimperialist rivalry. Evidently, Tokyo simply no longer wants to be Washington's prop, it wants to play an active part in the elaboration of overall Western policy.

However, aside from strategic considerations, the new course is dictated also by tactical calculations. By emphasizing "Western solidarity," Nakasone hopes to beat back the wave of dissatisfaction at the pressure being exerted by Japanese goods. Indeed, in 1983 exports exceeded imports by more than $30 billion in Japanese trade with the United States and the Common Market. In these conditions, the Japanese are interested in switching the conversation with Western partners to global topics and persuading them that trade competition ought not be to a barrier to strategic partnership.

At the same time, the big talk about Japan belonging to the "Western camp" is increasingly being used for domestic policical purposes. It serves as a cover for attempts to get round the constitution's peace provisions, to renounce the "three nonnuclear principles." And, as the participants of the current parliamentary debate note, this question has become very topical: indeed, this summer the ships and aircraft of the U.S. 7th Fleet based in Japan will begin to receive Tomahawk cruise missiles.

The current Japanese parliamentary session has a unique accompaniment. The opening of it coincided with the start of the American-Japanese and American-South Korean maneuvers, the simultaneous conduct of which is a graphic embodiment of the strengthening of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle. The other day Prime Minister Nakasone said in parliament that the possession of a "defense potential," even including nuclear weapons, would not contravene the Japanese constitution.

Against the background of increasingly noticeable militarist trends in Tokyo, talks about a "global approach" to foreign policy problems can only mean, in fact, an attempt to hitch Japan to the U.S. global anti-Soviet strategy.

DISPUTED POSITIONS ON LAW OF SEA ISSUES EYED

PM151432 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 10, Mar 84 pp 18-19

[Vladimir Veselov article: "Who Profits by Anarchy?"]

[Text] The 1982 U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the development of the mineral resources found in the floor of the World Ocean has been universally recognized as a major international industrial project having no precedent. How to translate this project into reality was the subject of discussion at the first session of the preparatory commission of the International Seabed Authority and of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, held in Jamaica.

Thorough scientific investigations have revealed that certain sedimentary rocks covering a vast proportion of the abyssal world ocean floor contain vital elements like copper, nickel, cobalt and manganese. Such sedimentary rocks have come to be known as complex concretions. Only some of these concretions lend themselves to commercial development -- chiefly those lying outside national jurisdictions, i.e., not found on the continental shelf or in the economic zone of any coastal state that could legally claim the right to mine them.

It is estimated that the international region of the ocean floor (specifically, its so-called first-generation sites) could yield 290 million tons of nickel, 240 million tons of copper, 60 million tons of cobalt and 6,000 million tons of manganese -- all within 30 years from now. To compare: the U.S. consumed 201,390 tons of nickel, 2.15 million tons of copper, 6,160 tons of cobalt, and 1.15 million tons of manganese in 1981.

The availability of such enormous resources of strategic minerals in an area of outside any state's jurisdiction has prompted the international community to work out a special statute to regulate their future development. The provisions of this status have been entered in the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea as its Part XI. A special organization -- the International Sea-Bed Authority -- is to be established, an international enterprise subordinated to it will extract the concretions from the ocean floor on its own. This body will be unique in that it will be the first to be run by an international collective effort and, at the same time, to engage in the commercial exploitation of material resources that could substantially affect the economic situation in a large group of countries. More, some of the International Authority's decisions will impose rather serious obligations on its member states, for example, as regards the transfer of concretion mining know-how, possibly without taking full account of the position of the countries concerned.

The extraction of complex concretions from the abyssal areas of the ocean floor is quite expensive and calls for the use of the latest mining equipment and techniques. According to various estimates, the first project for the development of just one ocean floor site will cost the International Enterprise anything from several hundred million to several billion dollars, with every convention member state contributing its share of the expenses. Besides, the country which proceeds on its own to develop the sites registered with the International Authority will have to pay the latter $1,000,000 a year.

Even a cursory description of the International Sea-Bed Authority and its functions will give the reader an idea of how serious an economic -- and, indeed, political -- issue is involved. Discussion of this issue in the process of drafting the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea evoked more controversy than any other item on the agenda.

It was the convention's provisions regulating the development of ocean floor resources outside national jurisdiction (the transfer of know-how, in particular) the U.S. used as a formal pretext for opposing the convention as a whole and refusing to sign it. Some other leading industrialized capitalist countries -- including Britain, West Germany, Spain and Italy -- capable of meeting the costs involved and providing the necessary equipment, have not yet signed the convention, and taken up a wait-and-see stand. They argue that before the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted there was nothing to prevent any country from developing resources in the open sea. The convention's provisions as regards the financing of the International Authority and the transfer of know-how to it and to other countries are binding only on its signatories, as stipulated by international contractual law. Therefore, they hold, the rest of the countries are free to engage in any industrial activity on the high seas regardless of the convention.

Accordingly, four international mining consortiums -- Kennecott, Ocean Mining Associates, Ocean Management and Ocean Minerals Company which consist of British, Canadian, Japanese, Italian, West German, Belgian and Dutch companies and have their basic capital in the U.S. -- have registered in the United States, in accordance with national American legislation, ten claims to as many sections of the ocean floor.

Judging by everything, the consortiums have already agreed that these sections should not overlap. More claims have been staked by the French Concretion Research Association (AFERNOD) and by the Japanese Deep Ocean Minerals Association (DOMA).

In September 1982, the U.S.A, the F.R.G., Britain and France signed an agreement on the procedure for settling disputes arising from section overlaps.

It has transpired that although many of their disputed issues remain, the above-mentioned companies have largely co-ordinated their positions. As soon as the issues are resolved, the companies can be expected to get down to the actual development of mineral resources on their respective sections of the ocean floor.

These actions are opposed by the countries which support the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea. Before it can come into force the convention must be ratified by no less than 60 states. Only nine have done so to date. True, more than 130 states have signed it already, and although this neither imposes any practical obligations on them, nor validates the convention, each signatory state acquires the right to participate as a full-fledged member in the work of the preparatory commission of the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Among the Commission members there are the U.S.S.R., Japan, France, India, China, Canada, Norway and Sweden. Its main functions are as follows: to work out the norms and procedures of prospecting for and mining the ocean floor's mineral resources; to draft recommendations for the establishment of the International Tribunal, the chief international arbiter; to protect the interests of the developing countries producing minerals on land and to implement Resolution II regulating preliminary capital investment (the resolution was adopted simultaneously with the convention).

Some of the above-listed functions need to be enlarged upon. Protection of the interests of the developing countries producing minerals on land presupposes setting up a special international compensation fund made up of contributions from the International Authority Authority's member states. The fund would render aid to the developing countries which extract the same minerals as the International Enterprise and would suffer certain losses as a result.

As for Resolution II, which regulates preliminary capital investment, including the registration of the claims of individual nations to develop sections of the ocean floor, it says that after settling in advance any disputes that might arise, certain states may put in a claim for an ocean floor section of their chocie even before the convention comes into force and prior to the institution of the International Sea-Bed Authority. If the claim is registered by the preparatory commission, the state in question may go ahead with preliminary investment in the development of the section with guarantees, first, of the commission, and eventually of the International Authority Resolution II grants the right to make such preliminary investments to the U.S.S.R., Japan, France and India and, under certain circumstances, to the developing countries.

The resolution offers the same right to the afore-mentioned four international consortium on condition that at least one of the states represented in any such consortium is a member of the commission and that this state exercises effective control over the consortium. Since Canada, France and Japan are members of the commission, it is not unlikely that upon dividing their ocean floor claims among themselves outside the convention framework, the consortiums might attempt, through these countries, to register the claims with the International Authority and to obtain the appropriate guarantees which will restrict their financial obligations to the limits set for these countries.

Apart from the four consortiums and the French and Japanese companies, so far only the U.S.S.R., India and the People's Republic of China have announced preparations for the development of ocean floor concretions. The U.S.S.R. and India are the only countries of have applied to the preparatory commission for the registration of their claims. Thus, two likely prospects have taken shape to date.

One prospect -- which suits the U.S. and some other Western countries most -- is that the preparatory commission will fail to cope with its functions owing to the sharp contradictions among its members. In this case, the establishment of the international seabed authority and the implementation of the U.N. convention on the law of the sea will take much longer, if not rendered impossible altogether, and nothing will prevent the U.S. from exploiting ocean floor resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction in the foreseeable future.

Those in the West, incidentally, realize full well what the failure of a convention regulating the entire complex of problems involved in the utilization of the World Ocean and its resources could mean. Some of the less scrupulous coastal states might wish to extend their rights to the high seas beyond the limits set by the convention. Disputes, old and new, will no longer lend themselves to settlement on the legal basis laid down by the convention and could develop into hotbeds of tension and confrontation. Problems like the extent of the coastal countries' jurisdiction, strait control and others will re-emerge. The West cannot expect the rest of the world to condone the rapacious actions of the international consortiums.

The other alternative, for which the U.S.S.R. and most other countries are persistently working, is the earliest possible implementation of the convention.

The work of the preparatory commission is a touchstone. Will its members be able to resolve their differences and move ahead despite all the obstruction on the part of the U.S.A.?

The results of the first two sessions of the commission, held last year, were not bad (though, of course, they could have been better). They defined the structure of the commissions, elected functionaries and adopted rules of procedure, including those pertaining to registration of claims which gives grounds to hope that the U.S.S.R.'s claim will be registered before very long.

It might be in place here to remind certain quarters that self-interested actions have a way of boomeranging.

PRAVADA EDITOR IN SWEDEN; MEETS SWEDISH CP EDITOR

PM191219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] Stockholm, 15 Mar -- V.G. Afanasyev, chairman of the Soviet committee for ties with peace-loving forces and chief editor of the newspaper PRAVDA, has met here with I. Andersson, chief editor of the Communist Left Party of Sweden press organ, the newspaper NY DAG.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed during a conversation which took place in a comradely atmosphere.

CORRECTION TO WEEKLY OBSERVERS ROUNTABLE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable'" published in the 19 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page CC 7, third paragraph, last line: ...cutting military spending.

[Zholkver] Now these are very specific.

[Lebedev] Yes, they are very specific.

[Zholkver] As of 1 January no increases.

[Lebedev] No increases; and as soon as possible, specific negotiations should begin to reach an international agreement on freezing and reducing military spending. Were this to be adopted, then of course all people on earth would undoubtedly experience a feeling of great relief.

[Zholkver] Furthermore, this reduction in military spending would be a very important confidence-building measures in relations among states. You, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, have already mentioned the Stockholm conference, which is specially discussing confidence-building measures in relations among states. The first session of this conference ended just last week. How do things stand here?

The Soviet Union made a whole series of major and truly broad proposals on building confidence among states. First and foremost, ...(supplying additional passages between paragraphs three and four.)

Paragraph five, last line: ...in Western Europe.

[Lebedev] In order better to select targets, evidently. (correcting name)

U.S. PUSHING WORLD TO 'NUCLEAR CONFRONTATION'

LD200910 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 20 Mar 84

["White House's Fiasco" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The dismal failure of the military and diplomatic initiatives of the U.S. Administration in the Middle East has added another touch to the overall picture of the collapse of the foreign policy pursued by Washington today.

Having assumed from the outset the slogan of "Diplomacy from strength" and resorted to the tactic of gross pressure in every direction, President Reagan has been defeated in every direction as well with the exception of, perhaps one: He has succeeded in pushing the world to the very brink of nuclear confrontation.

The White House chief has sown discord between his country and almost the entire world community, first and foremost the overwhelming majority of the emergent developing states. That discord has been manifested most graphically by Washington's recent decision to withdraw from UNESCO. Following this logic, the next step of the "Reagan team" should be withdrawal from the United Nations.

Reagan has provoked the worst discord in the Western camp in the entire post-war period. Displaying tactlessness in relations with West European countries, refusing to respect their interests and planning to "limit" a nuclear conflict to the Old World (in the illusory hope to deflect retaliation from the United States), the U.S. President has eroded the confidence of the Western allies in the United States and demonstrated to the whole world that it is Washington that poses the real threat to the security of the peoples.

It is only fear of the possible disintegration of the Western alliance, "class solidarity" and a desire to demonstrate at least a semblance of unity that have compelled the West European governments to bow to diktat from the other side of the ocean.

But the worst defeat was inflicted on the U.S. President as he attempted to tip the existing military and strategic parity between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization and to impose his own terms on socialist countries. The Soviet Union displayed readiness to hold talks with the United States on the basis of the fundamental principle of equality and equal security but categorically rejected Washington's claims to the "right" to talk "from positions or strength" and to use negotiations as a front for tipping the balance of forces in its own favour.

During the recent period the White House, while carrying on its brazenly militarist rhetoric, has begun to pay lip service to peace, which seems to be intended to convince socialist countries of the possibility of a dialogue with Washington. However, first, that "peaceable" rhetoric is every now and then slipping into the erstwhile anti-Soviet harangues and, second -- and this is the main thing -- the U.S. Administration's assurances of its "peaceableness" are not at all backed with deeds. As for the deeds of the U.S. Administration, they are still aimed at speedy preparation for nuclear war.

PERLE ANNOUNCES 'ADVENTURISTIC' U.S. POLICY

LD161719 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: In view of the presidential elections due to take place in the United States this November, the U.S. Administration has sort of divided functions between its officials. Ronald Reagan, running for the second term, has assumed the task of making "peaceable" public statements while Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle, who is not after an elective post, is responsible for announcing to the world public Washington's new adventuristic decisions in matters of the arms race.

On Wednesday Perle made it public that Washington was mooting the question of "relieving the USA of its commitments" under the treaty limiting the anti-missile defence systems and under the SALT-2 accord. On Thursday the selfsame Perle told the Senate Armed Forces Committee that the American position on the Soviet Union proposals to ban anti-satellite weapon systems would grow tougher.

Up to now official spokesmen for the U.S. Administration have been rejecting the Soviet proposal to ban anti-satellite weapon systems under the pretext that it was virtually impossible to verify that ban. Now Perle announced that the United States should not join the treaty on anti-satellite systems even in its clauses were verifiable.

Trying to push through the U.S. Congress fresh appropriations for testing anti-satellite weapon systems, the assistant defence secretary went so far as claiming, quite absurdly, that the U.S. potential for destroying the other side's satellites would help to avert nuclear war. That statement of the official of the Reagan administration marked another turn in the adventuristic military doctrine of the United States. During the [word indistinct] Ford and even Carter presidencies even the more conservative spokesmen for the Pentagon agreed that the prohibition to interfere with observation satellites was a stabilizing factor under the anti-missile defence systems and SALT agreements, one making it possible to evaluate sufficiently accurately the military buildup and activities of the other side.

Without this prohibition, authoritative U.S. specialists argued, military planning in the United States would face an "appalling uncertainty" as all the military programs will have to be carried out with a view to the worst contingency while the threat of war because of miscalculation would dramatically grow.

The latest statements of spokesmen for the Reagan administration as regards the Soviet-American treaties on anti-missile defence systems and on the limitation of strategic armaments and their views on anti-satellite weapons show that today's U.S. leaders fully resemble reckless poker players, prepared to risk the fate of their own people for the illusory goal of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

U.S. MASKS WAR PLANS WITH PEACE 'RHETORIC'

LD171744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Mar 84

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; commentary by Lieutenant General Dimitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, doctor of philosophy, entitled: "On a Topical Theme of the Day" -- recorded]

[Text] The inexperienced listener, reader, and viewer is amazed. Since the new year peacemaking speeches have been ringing out from across the ocean with increasing frequency.

The beating of the military drum and the stamping of military boots have been stilled; and hawks have begun to mount various rostrums and approach microphones wearing the light blue togas of peacemakers.

Judge for yourself. Delivering his traditional State of the Union message on 26 January, Reagan stated that if the USSR wants peace there will be peace, as the United States also craves peace. True, on dozens of occasions before that the President only asserted that the Russians were creating all sorts of insidious plans and intrigues and that peace could be maintained with them only on the basis of U.S. superiority.

Speaking at the annual conference of the National Conservative Committee of Political Action on 4 March, the U.S. leader once again assured his listeners that the United States would become the symbol of peace throughout the world and that he would do everything possible to fulfill this mission.

Well, perhaps that is enough of quotations from the latest speeches by the U.S. President. It would seem that no one would seriously think that he had changed so quickly from a hawk into a dove. Miracles do not happen. For too long and too persistently he has convinced the world of the opposite, carrying out one militaristic action after the other. But what lies behind this exterior superficial metamorphosis or, to be more precise, this cosmetic evolution?

There are a few explanations for this phenomenon. First, preelection considerations. As opinion polls showed at the end of last year, Americans are seriously worried that Reagan, carrying out an acutely anti-Soviet policy accompanied by an unprecedented arms race, could lead the country into nuclear war. The Harris poll agency noted that at the beginning of 1984 63 percent of the polled Americans expressed the fear that the present President could turn out to be the leader at whose command the Pentagon's monstrous missile carnage could be unleashed. Therefore, in his attempts to remain for a second term in the White House's oval office, its present occupant is trying to soothe his fellow citizens with his allegedly unshakable adherence to peace.

Second, never before in the world has there been such a great wave of antiwar, antimissile, antimilitarist movements. Millions of people, including many in the United States, are raising their voices against those who are pushing the chariot of war toward the fatal boundary. According to bourgeois sociological centers, for example, at the start of this year those who condemn and protest against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe amount in the FRG to 76 percent of those polled, in Italy 62 percent, in Britain 48 percent. Even in the Bundeswehr, where the anticommunist processing of the personnel is particularly refined, groups with pacifist tendencies have begun to appear, such as the Heilbronn appeal, Darmstadt signal and so on.

At various international forums, congresses, meetings, the voice of the public is ringing out ever more loudly, demanding that an end be put to the dangerous development of events. And so, the U.S. President has changed the record and wants to cast off the cloak of inciter and put on the toga of peacemaker.

And third, the change in the tone of the speeches and words of the U.S. leader is connected not only with the preelection content and pressure from the public. The very fact of the appearance of new gestures and the waving olive branch of peace shows, even though indirectly and not totally, a recognition of the lack of prospects of the policy of strength with regard to the socialist countries.

Even the hawks' camp is becoming increasingly convinced that the frontal crusade is hardly likely to be crowned with success. The political, ideological framework of the militaristic course is being restructured, the facade of Washington's policy is being repainted in the light blue colors of peace. However, its essence remains the same. For deeds and facts, real and material steps, are more convincing than the words which Washington is lavishing for cosmetic purposes.

Some of these facts are as follows: It is well known that this year U.S. companies working for war will get fat on a fantastically big financial cake: over $280,000 million. A new budget cycle has arrived, and the Pentagon is trying to inflate its already astronomic income. There is every reason to suppose that the sum requested by the Pentagon, $314,000 million for 1985, will be confirmed.

To the accompaniment of peacemaking noises the arms conveyor is moving even faster While the repetitive message about peace is being played, accelerated research is going ahead to create military-space systems with weapons on board. A number of companies have long been carrying out work to develop a powerful laser based on hydrogen fluoride. Work is going on to create other types of weapons which are new in principle and which the Pentagon intends to station in space. Right now, in fact, all of these expansionist steps in space are being accelerated. While speeches are pouring out about peace being the great aim, $14,000 million is being allocated for research and development on military space equipment.

At the very same time, measures are being taken to create high-precision weapons which are just as effective as nuclear ones. After the winter NATO session in Brussels the United States's allies in the aggressive alliance were extensively brought into this work. These new resources are being used to elaborate the introduction of so-called air-to-ground operations during the exercises which follow one after the other in Western Europe and other regions of the planet.

Thus, the peace-loving rhetoric masks Washington's real intentions, for it has not slackened by one iota its military preparations but still sets itself the aim of achieving military superiority over the USSR. In accordance with the military construction directives for 1984-1988 adopted by the President, in the coming 5 years the U.S. Armed Forces will receive an extra 17,000 new units of nuclear munitions, about 5,000 new airplanes, over 7,000 new Abrams tanks; the number of naval vessels will increase to 600. Work is continuing to create the new generation of MX and Midgetman missiles, Ohio-class atomic submarines -- there are already five such submarines afloat and the keels of six have been laid in the yards -- and Stealth bombers, and so forth.

So, the implementation of the largest military programs in the history of the United States continues at top speed. Such is the real value of the peacemaking rhetoric of the White House.

In response to the constructive Soviet proposals to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to freeze strategic nuclear potentials at today's level, to agree to a total and universal ban on chemical weapons, to renounce militarization of space and other equally fatefully important initiatives, Washington replies by continuing its aggressive course. There is only one difference: Today it takes pains to camouflage this policy with peace-loving cosmetics. But hardly anyone can be deluded by this pharisaical trick. It is clearly aimed at simpletons.

In response to the dangerous challenges we are obliged to reply in the necessary manner, to improve our defense capability, to raise our vigilance and combat readiness. For, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught us, we must accompany our steps towards peace with a raising of all our military readiness.

KUZNETSOV ON 'DECEPTION' OF U.S. BUDGET

LD171438 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] A year ago President Reagan announced one of the most ambitious military projects, the creation of an exotic antiballistic defense system in outer space. To many the idea sounded like something from the realm of science fiction. These days Pentagon policymakers, weapon designers, and theorists are motorcading in droves to Capitol Hill to bring the idea to life with money. Pavel Kuznetsov of our staff makes this comment:

As presented by American experts, the star wars policy has two themes. How do you press all the emerging technologies into a package to create an impregnable barrier against a nuclear strike, and how do you do that without breaking through another barrier -- arms control? The first theme is purely technical, and despite a good deal of pessimism some experts and scientists believe that an antiballistic shield is not impossible. It'll take time, money, and brains to build it.

The second theme is also important. The militarization of outer space proposed by President Reagan is a costly adventure that may blow up arms control. In fact verification and compliance, that are so dear to the President's heart, will be practically ruled out. At best it'll take very many years before anybody devises ways of checking on military facilities in space.

We are led to believe that the administration's project, as Ronald Reagan put it, will help to achieve our ultimate goal of eliminating the threat posed by strategic nuclear missiles. This could pave the way for arms control measures to eliminate the weapons themselves.

How true is this? Does the Pentagon build the MX and the mobile land-based Midgetmen in order to scrap them? Are old systems modernized and updated and new ones introduced to help promote arms control? And what about building mutual confidence and trust amid a fresh round of the arms race?

The Americans have been deceived many times. The latest example is the military budget for the 1985 fiscal year. They were told that America would fall behind the Soviet Union if it does not spend ($330) billion on arms, but now they are told that between $40 billion and $57 billion can be cut from the budget in the following year without damaging national security. Can you imagine a more ridiculous situation? Asking for the top dollars and getting slightly less is a tactic. Selling the arms race to the public as a short cut to peace and understanding is a deception.

HART, MONDALE NOTE IMPORTANCE OF TALKS WITH USSR

LD191924 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Today we have received quite a few reports from the foreign press and pronouncements by foreign public and political figures on international affairs, on the state of Soviet-American relations. These pronouncements and reports are permeated with serious anxiety and concern. Analyzing the course of events, their authors come to the inevitable conclusion: If today mankind is justly apprehensive for its future; if the storm clouds of war are not dispersing, responsibility for this lies primarily with the U.S. Administration. It continues forging its won path, not taking into account the interests of people's security, trying to achieve just one thing -- military supremacy over the Soviet Union.

For example, take CROIX, the French Catholic paper. In its words, the diplomatic process directed at limitation of strategic weapons is now rapidly falling apart. This is the result of the sharp turnabout Reagan has thrust upon American policy. As for the Soviet Union, the paper writes, it remains to this day loyal to the search for a peaceful solution to disputed issues.

I would like to draw your attention to a most remarkable detail of contemporary international life. Those among our ideological opponents in the West, including in the United States, who try to adopt an honest approach to the present international situation and to draw sober conclusions, inevitably make appraisals which are in keeping with our own, and put forward proposals which have things directly in common with our, Soviet proposals. Even such people as Gary Hart and Walter Mondale -- who as you know are competing for nomination for the post of President -- even they are forced to say again and again at election meetings that they will consider talks with the USSR, specifically on a freeze of nuclear weapons, as being their paramount task if they become U.S. President.

One could also quote a multitude of other examples, showing that the positions of the Soviet Union on the cardinal issues of war and peace are meeting with growing understanding and approval abroad, even from circles a long way from our world view and our policy.

35TH USSR-DPRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Council of Ministers' Greetings

LD161254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers in a telegram to Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, congratulated all the Korean people on the 35th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on eocnomic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK. The greetings express confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK will continue to develop and strengthen, for the good of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of world socialism.

'Fruitful Cooperation' Recalled

PM181924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Razuvayev dispatch: "A Firm Foundation"]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, March -- The Soviet and Korean peoples are commemorating the noteworthy date of 17 March. It will then be 35 years since the signing in Moscow of an agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

As popular wisdom has it, "A bird's strength lies in its feathers, a man's in friendship." The profound meaning contained in these words is well displayed in the example of relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. There is much vivid evidence of strengthening ties between the two countries. In Pyongyang and a number of other cities monuments have been erected in honor of the Soviet servicemen who liberated Korea from nearly 50 yeas of colonial oppression. At plants, mines, and agricultural cooperatives I have often heard words of gratitude to Soviet people who have not only helped the Korean people in their struggle for national liberation but have also given them fraternal assistance and support in socialist building.

There are many examples of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK. Our country has helped construct over 60 industrial projects and enterprises which form the backbone of the republic's industry. They include the Hyonam mineral fertilizer combine, the Supung hydroelectric power station, the Anju mine, the Pyongyang textile combine, the Pukchang thermal power station, and an automobile battery plant. The construction of aluminum, bearing, and other plants is nearly completed.

Soviet-Korean cooperation is strengthening, developing, and assuming new and more improved forms. Trade ties are increasing and expanding from year to year. In exchange for the Soviet-made goods needed here the DPRK is increasing its deliveries of rolled steel, nonferrous metals, machine-building output, vehicle batteries, magnesite clinker, and light and food industry goods. Scientific and technical cooperation is increasing in scale and cultural exchanges are expanding.

The broad scale of the construction that we saw in Chongjin is also typical of other parts of the country. The Komdok mine recently opened its third enrichment factory which will process 10 million metric tons of lead and zinc ore a year. The construction of the Tangchon nonferrous metals plant is nearing completion. The dams of the Taechon hydroelectric power station are being built, as is the 8 km dam across the lower reaches of the (Tedongan) River.

Korean and Soviet experts are completing the startup and adjustment of the second phase of the aluminum plant in Pukchang. The scale of industrial construction in the republic testifies to its increased economic potential. In conversation our Korean friends talk about this with quite understandable pride.

A firm industrial basis has been laid and new industrial sectors have been created. The republic's plants produce machine tools and generators, ocean-going ships and trucks, radio sets and precision instruments, and other output which had previously not been made here. Official statistics show that during the years of people's power industrial production has risen by more than 3,000 percent. In other words enterprises now produce more output in a single day than in an entire year before the country's liberation.

Of course, none of this came about automatically. The DPRK's impressive successes result primarily from the selfless creative labor of the Korean workers and peasants led by the Workers Party of Korea [WPK]. They have had to overcome considerable difficulties. Even now problems await solution. The party press, in particular, has raised as an urgent matter the question of the need to improve transport work, to further build up energy capacities, and to develop the mining industry at a preferential rate. Particular attention is also being drawn to solving more fully the problem of feeding the population and improving their well-being.

The DPRK's workers are now implementing the long-term program for the development of the national economy in the eighties which was outlined by the Sixth WPK Congress. The following figures provide a picture of this program. Whereas in 1976 the republic's metallurgical enterprises had a capacity of 4 million metric tons of steel a year, by the end of the present decade it is planned to increase steel smelting to 15 million metric tons a year. It is planned to sharply increase electricity generation, coal extraction, the fish catch, and the production of nonferrous metals, cement, fabrics, and other types of output. In other words, this is a complex task requiring the maximum mobilization of manpower and resources.

The DPRK's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is promoting the successful resolution of this task. In past years its effectiveness and fruitfulness have been shown to the full. This cooperation is equitable and mutually beneficial, makes it possible to make greater and better use of the socialist system's advantages, and aids the development of production forces and the speediest solution of the tasks facing our countries' peoples.

DPRK INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY GROUP VISITS USSR

SK200537 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] A delegation of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea led by Vice Chairman Sin Ki-chon arrived in the Soviet Union. The visit of this delegation to the Soviet Union was made at the invitation of the All-Union Council of Sciences and Technology Association of the USSR.

The purpose of the delegation's visit to the Soviet Union is to become familiar with experiences of Soviet comrades and to sign an agreement on cooperation between the All-Union Council of Sciences and Technology Association of the USSR and the General Federation of Industrial Technology of the DPRK.

The Korean guests are scheduled to tour an exhibition hall of the Soviet people's economy, to meet with representatives from the circles of sciences and technology in Moscow, and then to visit Leningrad.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Ustinov Greets MPR Counterpart

PM191402 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Colonel General J. Yondon, Mongolian defense minister

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all Mongolian servicemen the most cordial congratulations on the 63d anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

The combat path traveled by the Mongolian People's Army is indissolubly linked with the Mongolian people's struggle for their liberty and independence and the defense of their revolutionary gains. In the contemporary situation which has been seriously exacerbated through the fault of aggressive imperialist forces, Mongolian servicemen in single combat formation with the servicemen of the fraternal armies are vigilantly guarding peace and making a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the socialist community's defense might.

I am confident that the good traditions of indissoluble friendship and combat brotherhood between our armies that were born in the joint battles against the common enemy will continue to grow stronger and develop in the interests of our peoples.

I wish the personnel of the Mongolian People's Army new successes in carrying out the tasks set by the 18th MPRP Congress and in further strengthening Mongolia's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Military Group in Ulaanbaatar

LD170747 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Correspondent Oleg Orlov report from Ulaanbaatar]

[Text] Festivities are taking place today in Ulaanbaatar dedicated to the 63d anniversary of the creation of the Mongolian People's Army. A Soviet military delegation, led by Army General Govorov, is taking part in the celebrations.

RADIO, TV COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH MPR SIGNED

LD191639 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] A working protocol was signed in Moscow today on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers State Information, Radio and Television Committee, for the period 1984-1985.

The document envisages further development of exchanges of television and radio material about life in the USSR and in the MPR, and about the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the two countries. Particular attention is given to coverage of the implementation of decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress, the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the MPR, and the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

The protocol was signed by Comrade Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Comrade Dzantav, chairman of the State Information, Radio, and Television Committee of the MPR Council of Ministers.

MPR FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN LATE MARCH

LD170003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, minister of foreign affairs of Mongolia, is to visit the Soviet Union at the end of March.

JAPANESE PRESS CITED ON PRC-FRG NUCLEAR PACT

PM201211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[Text] Tokyo March 19 -- The Japanese press recently has carried lively discussions on prospects of nuclear cooperation between Bonn and Beijing in connection with the forthcoming signing of a corresponding Chinese-West German agreement in mid-April. This interest is easily explained: The Japanese Government itself is holding talks on the delivery of reactors to China. The question also plays a noticeable role in relations between the PRC and the United States. The West Germans have nearly completed preparing the agreement they are going to sign with the PRC.

The Japanese press calls attention to the scope of this agreement: It covers various aspects of nuclear cooperation -- from supplies of nuclear power stations to the joint tapping of Chinese uranium fields.

But the absence in the draft agreement of any provisions about control over use of fissionable materials rivets even more attention. The draft thus provides for neither bilateral control nor checks under a system adopted in the International Atomic Energy Agency, of which both states are members. Japanese observers recall in the same context that the PRC has not joined the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty and that, for this reason, to this day no state participating in the treaty has cooperated in the nuclear field with China, although it is a nuclear power.

It is understood that the draft contains, in a most general form, an obligation of the sides to pursue nuclear cooperation only for peaceful purposes.

JAPAN URGED TO ABOLISH SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

OW191350 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Deputy minister-level consultations between the Soviet and Japanese Foreign Ministries were held in Moscow on 12 and 13 March. Views were exchanged on problems of bilateral relations and on issues of mutual interest. The two sides agreed to hold the next consultations on a date to be decided by both sides. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Anatolyev writes as follows:

The current consultations were held at a time when a cold relationship exists between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Soviet side is not responsible for these cold relations. Japan's policy toward the Soviet Union in recent years indicates that the Japanese Government has consciously pursued a policy of dismantling the entire system of Soviet-Japanese relations established by the two countries in the postwar years. The Japanese Government has created many pretexts, consulted with the U.S. approaches, and imposed restrictions on its political contacts with the Soviet Union, on exchanges in science and technology, and on signing new trade and economic accords of mutual benefit.

In Japan various anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns have been incited with the government's approval or direct participation. First, there is propaganda clamoring about the fabricated story of the so-called Soviet military threat and the campaign connected with the illegal territorial claims against the Soviet Union. Quite obviously, it is impossible to create an atmosphere favorable to mutual relations by instigating such campaigns. Other intensified negative tendencies noted in Japan's policies in recent years have naturally affected the Soviet-Japanese relations.

Japan has more than ever been involved in the United States global strategy against the Soviet Union. A military buildup has been stepped up in Japan and initiatives have been taken in making ideological preparations to militarize Japan. All this cannot but cause alarm among the people who are seeking a guarantee of true peace and security in the Far East and in all Asia as well.

The invariable principle of Soviet policy towards Japan is to promote bilateral relations of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation. The Soviet Union is also looking for dialogue with Japana, and the current consultations should be appraised in this light. Views exchanged at the consultations were useful in attaining further understanding of the mutual stands on bilateral relations problems and on international issues. At the same time, it should be pointed out that should such consultations promote closer approaches between the two countries and bring solutions to problems in Soviet-Japanese relations, then these consultations could be of greater significance.

It is not impossible to reach such solutions. To achieve them, Japan should pursue -- not in words but in deeds -- a policy toward the Soviet Union that actually aims at peace and good-neighborliness. If the Japanese side is truly seeking to improve relations with the Soviet Union, it should first take concrete actions to abolish all sanctions against the Soviet Union. The policy of taking sanctions against the Soviet Union has impaired the atmosphere of relations between the two countries. As experience shows, it has also failed to achieve any desirous results but has brought great damages to Japan itself. Beyond any doubt, should Japan stop pursuing this policy, the development of the relations between the two countries will be promoted.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES VIETNAM'S VO VAN KIET

LD192033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, today met Vo Van Kiet, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and chairman of the Republic's State Planning Commission.

During the conversation, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, questions of economic cooperation between our countries were discussed.

Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the conversation.

TERESHKOVA LEAVES FOR WOMEN'S CONGRESS IN LAOS

LD191211 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- Valentina Tereshkova, chairperson of the Soviet Women's Committee, left for Laos by air today. She has been invited to attend the country's first-ever congress of Laotian women. The congress is to be held on March 21-24.

The Soviet Women's Committee has been maintaining relations of friendship and cooperation with the Patriotic Women's Association of Laos for many years.

Valentina Tereshkova was the world's first woman to make a space flight on board the spaceship Vostok-6 in June 1963. This will be her first visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

U.S. MAKING MICRONESIA 'HIGHLY MILITARIZED AREA'

LD191943 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The latest pronouncements of U.S. officials show that they in Washington have not abandoned the imperial aspiration to turn the Pacific into an "internal American lake". U.S. Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger speaking recently in John David Lodge International Centre said that the centre of gravity of the U.S. foreign policy is shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Speaking in the U.S. Congress Commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas Admiral William Crowe asserted that the Pacific Ocean basin is a potential zone of security of the USA, therefore the U.S. military presence, including nuclear missile presence, which is already substantial now will be widening in the area with every year. According to the admiral, six aircraft carrier groups, Trident-launching submarines, aircraft of the latest types are kept in the area on a permanent basis. At a press conference in Bangkok late last year William Crowe said that the U.S. might has been constantly increasing in the past three years.

Washington is turning its trust territory Pacific islands (Micronesia) into one of the most highly militarized areas in the Pacific. Micronesia sits on the crossroads of the Pacific and thus has important strategic positions. Samuel Hayakawa explained at the hearings in the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Therefore instead of promoting a political, economic and social progress of the population of the trust territory, its progress in education and progressive development towards selfgovernment and independence which it is obliged to do under the United Nations Charter as an administering power, the United States started turning Micronesia into its military strategic bridgehead not showing any consideration for the rights and the very life of the native population. Thousands of Micronesians were driven out of their native places. As a result of dozens of U.S. nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests many Micronesians and their children suffer from radiation sickness to this day.

Using various means of diktat and blackmail the present U.S. Administration tries to partition and annex Micronesia, to tighten control over its various parts. For this purpose the United States imposes on the population of separate state formations agreements on "freely associated state" relations, on "common-wealth" with the USA. The only aim of these agreements is to ensure that the USA keeps entire power in the military and foreign policy spheres, that the Pentagon has a free hand in the territory of those state formations.

This unlawful activity of the U.S. Administration is condemned by the international public which demands that Washington should respect the will and rights of Micronesians to create an integral, independent state and lead peaceful life free from military and other neocolonialist shackles. A new seat of international tension presenting a threat to peace and security in the region and all over the world must not be allowed to be created in the area on the Pentagon's whim.

ALL-POLISH PZPR CONFERENCE HELD IN WARSAW

Jaruzelski Conference Speech

PM191623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the All-Polish Conference of the PZPR"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar -- The All-Polish Conference of the PZPR has ended in Warsaw after examining questions of the domestic situation and Poland's foreign policy relations.

A report was delivered by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

Assessing the period since the Ninth PZPR Congress, he said that an important section of the path has been traveled, but the path which the country and party still have to follow will not be easy.

The conference, the speaker stressed, was preceded by prolonged analytical work.

He noted that the party has not restored its forces and public confidence sufficiently to be able to change the situation. We have again seen graphic confirmation of how much it costs to depart from Leninist principles and weaken ties with the working class. It is not enough merely to proclaim the party's leading role. That role must be created painstakingly, every day, in every corner of the country, in every milieu, wherever the party exists and operates.

Marxism-Leninism, democratic centralism, the link with the working class and the working people -- these are the main sources of the party's strength. Socialism is genuine if it puts into practice the working class' interests and aspirations. There must be no deviations from that rule, W. Jaruzelski stressed. The link with the social base is not only a matter for the party as the country's leading political force. It is a matter for each of the more than 2 million people who make up the party. The party is party people. People with names, surnames, faces, who are carefully watched every day by millions of eyes.

A considerable percentage of those who have found themselves outside our ranks either at their own volition or as a result of party decisions are workers. This is undoubtedly a most grievous loss. The widening of the party's ranks in this milieu is the main task today and in future.

The speaker devoted particular attention to the place and role of the young generation in Polish society's life.

As a workers party we must create identical conditions for the children of workers and peasants to enter working life, he stressed. We still have far to go to overcome profound disruptions in social consciousness. In the battle for people's minds and hearts our weapon was and is our world outlook, sound political knowledge, and also the historical, economic, and revolutionary idea of Marxism-Leninism.

The speaker stressed the significance of primary organizations in the PZPR's structure and activity -- these are the party's main moral and political component and are in the front line. Where these organizations are weak and passive -- and unfortunately this still happens relatively frequently -- the party cannot count on influence of recognition. Where they are active and strong, a favorable political atmosphere is established.

W. Jaruzelski noted the role of the trade unions as an extremely important component of socialist democracy. Today trade union organizations in Poland have some 4.3 million members, and their numbers are constantly growing. Workers predominate in the trade union movement. There are not only enterprises, but entire sectors where more than half of those employed are trade union members.

Characterizing the stabilization process in the country, W. Jaruzelski stressed the need to achieve fundamental progress in the struggle against crime and negative social phenomena. The effectiveness of the struggle against evil depends to a tremendous extent on the working people's active participation, he said. The economy of the People's Poland has changed radically over the last 40 years. A major industrial potential has been created practically from scratch. The country was plucked out of centuries-old backwardness and overcame the devastation of war. Today we know that more could have been achieved, had it not been for persistence of extensive methods of economic management, errors in economic policy which have been severely condemned by the party, and -- most important -- voluntarism of the party of leadership circles over the last decade.

But the years 1980-1981 were particularly dramatic. Severe blows were struck against an already weakened economy. The increase in wages and various allowances were accompanied, against all logic, by a reduction in working time, strikes, and the weakening of discipline; labor productivity fell off sharply, production was cut, and the national income was reduced. Tremendous damage was done. We will be paying for this for a long time. Destruction is quick: restoration is slow.

Economic policy means adopting decisions each of which is based on class interests. It is also the party's task to formulate economic processes in such a way that they serve the interests of the working class and working people in city and countryside.

At what stage of development is Poland? In many substantial spheres of public life we have created the foundations of socialism. Their structure is durable. The socialist mode of production predominates. State power is socialist in nature. Poland is a firm link in the community of socialist states, but the degree of implementation of transformations in the state is unequal, uneven both in the foundations and in the superstructure. There are also spheres in which stagnation or even an alarming regression is in evidence.

We can only share what we produce, we can only put out as much as we have earned.

The policy of the seventies led to the Polish economy's dependence on the West. The consequences of this can be clearly seen today at enterprises and construction sites, and above all in the difficulties which Poland is suffering and will suffer as a result of debt. We have embarked on a strategic reorientation of our economy. The first results can already be seen. In foreign trade, turnover with CEMA member countries has increased by more than 17 percent over the last 3 years, and direct cooperation between enterprises is being set up. We are taking part in work designed to raise the process of socialist economic integration to a qualitatively new level. While orienting the economy toward wider, more durable cooperation with the socialist countries, we are at the same time committed to developing trade exchange with the developing countries and normalizing relations with the highly developed states.

We know what to do, and we have the most valuable assets -- educated cadres and tremendous reserves contained in a scientific research potential which is not being utilized effectively enough.

You cannot build socialism without a Marxist-Leninist party. However, Communists alone cannot build it, you cannot implement profound state transformations without society's active participation. The principle of ties with the masses, with the forces which advocate socialism, is one of the main directives of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice.

The achievements of 40 years are the working people's common property.

Characterizing Poland's foreign policy situation, W. Jaruzelski noted that events in Poland have been and are not only domestic in nature. They take place against the background of a complex international situation.

We have repeatedly drawn attention to the dangerous consequences of the imperialist policy of confrontation. Today, after the U.S. and NATO disruption of the military equilibrium in Europe, concrete conclusions should be drawn from the new situation.

We received with satisfaction and approval the initiatives put forward during the recent period by the USSR with the aim of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, especially the proposal made by Comrade K.U. Chernenko on 2 March on the norms of relations between states possessing nuclear weapons. The elimination of the specter of confrontation and the construction of a concrete platform for talks accords with the interests of the whole world, of Europe, and of Poland.

The plan to use Poland as the first link in a chain reaction which was to lead to the destruction of the postwar territorial and political order in Europe and consequently to a change in Poland's borders, failed. We withstood a concerted attack, with the help of our socialist friends. We survived the mockery of Poland. Today even political thickheads in the West are beginning to notice that hopes of detaching Poland from the community of socialist countries were vain.

Poland is not alone today. It is and will be an integral part of the socialist community. Our borders are its borders.

Today still greater significance is attached to the alliance between our party and state and the CPSU and the Soviet Union. This is the reliable, internationalist, and international basis of our sovereignty. This alliance is and will remain the guarantee of socialist Poland's existence as a state. Alongside our own defense potential, it represents a treaty-based, military, and political backing for the inviolability of our borders.

It would have been difficult for Poland to withstand such a grave economic trial without effective assistance and solidarity from the land of the soviets. It extended a helping hand to us at the most difficult time. It agreed to an unplanned increase in deliveries of essential goods and raw materials. It consents to a temporary lack of equilibrium in the trade balance, and has granted Poland the largest credits in the history of mutual relatio

We will not forget the assistance of our Soviet comrades and the Soviet people. It enabled us to get through the worst. Today it is enabling us to think calmly about the future

The other socialist countries also approached our problems with goodwill and understanding.

Another proof of internationalism was and is the trust which the fraternal parties placed in us. They had reason for concern about events in Poland. They made no secret of their doubts. But at the same time they displayed understanding about our methods of overcoming the crisis, national conditions, and our own independent, sovereign solutions.

Our party responds to this political and moral confidence with loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism and resolute actions for the sake of the socialist community's cohesion. The restoration of the fraternal countries' trust in Poland, which was previously weakened, is one of the most important achievements of the last 2 years.

Particular significance for Poland's highest interests is attached to the socialist political and defensive alliance. When American missiles targeted on Poland are being installed across the Elbe, when the U.S. Government continues to persecute Poland with sanctions and continues its propaganda aggression, this truth acquires new significance.

The Warsaw Pact is and will remain the expression of the defensive alliance. It has withstood the test of history and proved that it is essential to the entire socialist community. For nearly 30 years it has invariably been a condition of Poland's security. Poland has conscientiously made its contribution to its cohesion and potential. We will continue to do this.

A debate took place on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report, with the participation of leading party and state figures and representatives of party organizations from all the voivodships.

The All-Polish PZPR Conference adopted an appeal in defense of peace.

After nearly four decades of peace, the document says, the threat of global conflict again hangs over Europe and the planet. A source of dangerous international tension and the threat to peace is the policy of imperialism's aggressive forces aimed at changing the correlation of forces, securing superiority over the socialist countries, and retarding progressive processes in the world. These aims are served by the course being stepped up by the U.S. Administration and NATO toward the unprecedented acceleration of the arms race and the unrestricted growth of means of mass destruction. The siting of new nuclear missiles, particularly in Western Europe, and the constant new spirals in the arms race, which is now spreading to outer space, engender sinister consequences and confront mankind with a threat which he has never known before in history.

Imperialism seeks to implement its aggressive goals through pressure and coercion, interference in other states' internal affairs, economic sanctions, and even armed interventions. In this atmosphere those forces in the West, and above all in the FRG, which still count on a revision of the foundations of the peaceful order in Europe established as a result of the victory over German fascism, postwar developments, and generally accepted international agreements, are once again stepping up their activity.

In the face of the danger to peace in Europe and worldwide, the socialist community states, true to their peace-loving policy, are doing all they can to prevent the undermining of the foundations of peace and international security. This is the aim of numerous proposals on arms limitation, on achieving progress in the disarmament sphere, and on deepening the climate of confidence in international relations. This is also served by important proposals on concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, as well as on the question of not increasing military spending and gradually reducing it.

The efforts being made by the socialist community and the forces of peace throughout the world and by sensible political circles make it possible to hope that it will be possible to stop the threatening course of events in the world and save peace for the present and future generations. The basis of this is the attainment of dialogue and detente, the continuation of the process which started in Helsinki, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and the heightened activeness of public antiwar movements.

In accordance with the Polish people's basic interests and its foreign policy line, socialist Poland spares no effort to continue to make a constructive contribution to consolidating the foundations of the peaceful order in Europe, strengthening international security, and developing broad, equal international cooperation.

The PZPR fully supports the Leninist Peace Policy pursued by the CPSU. The indestructible bonds of alliance, friendship, and cooperation which unite Poland and the USSR serve well the vital interests of our peoples and states and the cause of peace and security in Eugope.

Reaffirming its loyalty to the line of the extraordinary ninth congress, the All-Polish PZPR Conference places the struggle for peace and the strengthening of our defensive alliances and Poland's international position first among the foreign policy tasks.

We call on all people of good will throughout the world to collaborate in defense of peace. The struggle for lasting peace, for mankind to be free from the nuclear nightmare, must become the cause which unites all peoples and states, the appeal stresses.

The conference adopted an address to communist and workers parties assuring them that the PZPR will continue to develop and deepen cooperation with the fraternal parties and strengthen the unity of the communist and workers movement.

A resolution on the party's tasks in fulfilling the Ninth PZPR Congress decisions, a party ideological program declaration, materials concerning the PZPR's long-term program, and a resolution on the party's tasks in the elections to the people's councils were also approved.

A concluding address was delivered at the conference by W. Jaruzelski.

Message to Workers' Parties

LD191637 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw March 19 TASS -- The Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP] at its national conference in Warsaw has declared that it will continue to develop and deepen cooperation with fraternal countries and strengthen the unity of the communist and workers' movement.

This is stressed in a message sent by the PUWP conference to the communist and workers' parties of the world. The PUWP's efforts to strengthen the gains of People's Poland and ensure a further socialist development of the Polish People's Republic, the message says, thwart the designs of the class, internal and external enemies of socialism. They would like to see Poland weak and internally divided, a suitable jumping-off ground for attacks against the forces of socialism and progress. We did not allow this to happen, nor will ever allow. Poland cannot be, nor will it ever become a seat of alarm, source of tension on the international arena or tool in imperialism's anti-socialist "crusade."

We know that the keen struggle imposed on us by the opponents of socialism concerns not only Poland. In a bid to change to correlation of forces in the world, imperialism undertook in its struggle against socialism in the latter period an attempt to upset the balance of forces, the basis of universal security. This has become the chief source of international tension and threat to peace in Europe and the world at large, preserving peace and averting the nuclear war menace are top priority tasks of our time.

Our party, the document stresses, jointly with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other fraternal communist parties of the socialist countries, has been and will be faithful to the ideas of peace. In cooperation with all the communist and workers' parties, with progressive forces, with all those who are guided by the sense of responsibility and concern for the future of the world, we will do everything possible to prevent the international situation taking a dangerous direction and to preserve peace.

Poland has been and will remain a strong link in the community of socialist countries, a major factor of moulding peace relations in Europe and all over the world.

In the conditions of the acute class struggle in today's world, in face of the mounting attacks by the enemies of socialism, of particular importance are the class, ideological ties of solidarity linking the communist and workers' parties -- the vanguard of the forces of peace and progress. We thank all the parties that have shown understanding and and internationalist support for our efforts, says the message of the national conference of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Several Documents Adopted

LD190836 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, March 18, 1984 (PAP) -- Today the national conference of PUWP delegates wound up its debates held in Warsaw. The conference made a thorough assessment of the implementation of the resolutions passed by the 9th party congress and summed up the road the party had covered since that time.

The conference adopted several important documents which are the guidelines for the party's further activities. Among them is a declaration "what we fight for, where we are headed to," a resolution on the implementation of decisions taken by the 9th PUWP congress, a message to all communist and workers' parties, and a peace appeal.

In its message to all communist and workers' parties the national conference of PUWP delegates extends to them proletarian greetings. We address you with the sense of class solidarity which binds the international communist and worker movement together in a joint struggle for ideals of peace and socialism.

The PUWP struggle to consolidate the achievements of People's Poland and further socialist development of our country frustrates the calculations of internal and external class opponents of socialism. Poland cannot and will not be either a hotbed of unrest, or a source of tension in the international situation or an instrument of anti-socialist crusade of imperialism. Our party, together with the CPSU, with the brotherly communist parties in the socialist countries, has been and will remain faithful to the idea of peace. Poland has been, is and still will be a durable link of the community of socialist states, a vital factor of shaping the peaceful relations in Europe and the world.

The peace appeal by PUWP conference said that the conference unchangeably puts the struggle for peace and for strengthening our defensive alliances and Poland's international position at the top of tasks in the sphere of foreign policy.

The resolution on implementing decisions of 9th congress said the national conference of delegates of the Polish United Workers' Party states that the Central Committee has worked according to resolutions of the 9th congress and acted in the spirit of socialist renewal -- consolidation of socialism in Poland.

The party successfully leads the implementation of tremendous tasks connected with the process of overcoming the crisis and creating bases for a further socialist development of our homeland.

The national conference of PUWP delegates conveys its highest appreciation to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski who led the work of the Central Committee and the Government of the Polish People's Republic -- at an extremely difficult period of time which was full of conflicts -- with the sense of historical responsibility and according to the teachings of Marxism and Leninism and the most vital interests of the nation and the state.

GDR'S HOFFMANN ON USSR 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

Ustinov Welcomes Counterpart

LD200933 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- A GDR military delegation led by General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politbureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, GDR national defence minister, has arrived on an official friendly visit here at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defence minister, and other officials.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 0850 GMT on 20 March in a similar report at this point adds: A guard of honour from the Moscow garrison had formed for the welcoming ceremony. After the GDR and USSR national anthems were played the defense ministers inspected the guard of honor and saluted the flag. The military ceremony ended with the march-past of the guard of honor. Deputy Soviet defense ministers and the GDR ambassador, Dr Egon Winkelmann, took part in the welcoming ceremony.]

Hoffmann Receives Award

LD191808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow 19 Mar (TASS) -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the GDR, has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

Minister Heinz Hoffmann is receiving this award for his services in the joint struggle during the World War II as well as for his great personal contribution to strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms between the Armed Forces of the USSR and the GDR National People's Army in the post-war period.

CPSU GROUP ON INTERPARTY TIES' VISIT TO BULGARIA

PM200846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.M. Kavun, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Zhitomir Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, was in Bulgaria 12 through 18 March.

The delegation familiarized itself with the BCP's experience of work in improving the system of management of the national agro-industrial complex. The delegation was received by V. Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

GORBACHEV, BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR HOLD TALKS

PM191409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, 15 March and had a warm friendly conversation with him.

SOVIET, CSSR CULTURE MINISTERS MEET 12 MAR

PM141030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister's Reception"]

[Text] On 12 March P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received M. Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic.

During the talk, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of the further development of cultural ties between the fraternal countries.

USSR-CSSR AMITY GROUP CHAIRMAN RETIRES, REPLACED

PM190935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Board Meeting"]

[Text] A session of the Central Board of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society was held 14 March to examine questions of galvanizing the society's activity and its cooperation with the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the campaign speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

An organizational question was examined. A.A. Bulgakov was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society at his own request. V.I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, was elected to the post.

COMPARISON OF CEAUSESCU-KULIKOV MEETING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 17 March in its Second Edition on page 5 carries a TASS report on the Ceausescu-Kulikov meeting entitled: "In Connection With the 'Soyuz-84' exercise". This has been compared with the Moscow TASS Russian version published in the 16 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page F1 under the headline: "Ceausescu Receives Pact's Kulikov, Gribkov" revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line five reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: ...in connection with the 'Soyuz-84' exercise. (omitting phrases "planned joint" and "command and staff training")

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits the last paragraph.

DIFFERENCES PERSIST BETWEEN EEC, COMPETITORS

LD191545 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Vladimir Shelkov commentary]

[Excerpts] I do all I can but I can't forge miracles. Many papers in Western Europe have quoted the French President Francois Mitterrand as saying this. On the eve of the Brussels summit, Mitterrand, now in the chair of the Common Market, shuttled between capitals trying to make the get-together a success. The press noted that the EEC heads of state and government, 10 all told, will try to take the edge off sharp economic and financial differences in a bid to repair the lack luster facade of the Common Market. They felt they do this after meeting in Athens last December turned out a flop. The EEC leaders left the Greek capital without adopting a coordinated decision on any item on the agenda.

The conflict of interests is not abating. The recent summit talks between Federal Germany, Britain and France were a failure and so were minister-level meetings. The word to describe the Common Market budget and farming policy is a rift. A major stumbling block has been Britain's demand to reconsider its EEC due. London feels what it gives dwarfs what it takes. Its claims have been drawing resistance from the partners. These problems, common to the EEC as a whole, are fueled by economic troubles that bedevil most Common Market nations.

Last but not least are differences between the Common Market and American and Japanese competitors. There is a steel war going on between the United States and the European Economic Community. The Common Market's losses in trade with Japan have already exceeded 10,000 million dollars. This makes the European Economic Community countries adopt protectionist measures. Various barriers and sanctions have damaged international trade and indirectly the interests of the developing countries because their economies largely depend on trade. But when it comes to profit the monopolies spare no one. Any talks on this subject in the capitalist world turn into a dialogue between the deaf. So the differences persist and they reflect the essence of capitalism.

EEC 'Acute Problems'

LD190951 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- "The leaders of the countries of 'The Ten' who gather in Brussels today, are faced with lots of acute problems," PRAVDA's Brussels correspondent points out in the newspaper today. He writes that the European Council's latest session which was held in Athens in December ended in failure which was unprecedented even in EEC history, without being able if only to bring nearer a resolution of any of the topical problems of the community.

At present it is being frankly stated in the Common Market that 'The Ten' may not endure another blow similar to the Athens one. Therefore numerous meetings and consultations, have been held in the community in recent weeks with a view to smoothing over if only to some degree the acuteness of contradictions inside the EEC.

Those contradictions, the PRAVDA correspondent goes on, manifest themselves first of all in budget reform matters, in questions of revision of the farming policy, Spain's and Portugal's entry into the EEC, and determination of the final amount of Britain's contribution to the treasury of "The Ten".

Along with that, the correspondent writes, "Western Europe's rivalry with its leading trading competitors -- the U.S. and Japan -- has now attained an unprecedented intensity. The question of how to reply [to] Washington's and Tokyo's challenge to the Common Market and how to stop the growth of deficit in the EEC's trade with Japan and the USA gives rise to a lot of acute debates and contradictions inside the EEC itself".

KONOPLEV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR W. BERLIN

PM191313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Leaves"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by B.V. Konoplev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Perm CPSU Obkom, left Moscow for West Berlin 16 March at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin board.

USSR-ITALY GAS SUPPLY TALKS ON PIPELINE DELIVERY

LD191228 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Soviet-Italian talks have begun in Moscow on Soviet gas supplies along the new pipeline stretching from Siberia to Western Europe. The line was commissioned at the end of last year. Delegations of the Soviet gas trading company Soyuzgazeksport and the Italian Government company ENI are discuwsing the volume of sales and prices. For almost 10 years Italy has been getting Soviet gas. Last year it imported 7,500 million cubic meters of it. Soviet shipments are expected to double under the new agreement.

DENMARK CONFIRMS U.S. 'SPY RADAR' ON FAROES

LD191813 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] The Danish Foreign Ministry has confirmed that the United States has a spy radar installation on the Faroes in the North Sea. According to the INFORMATION daily, the station is part of an American communications system known as (North), meant to gather political and economic intelligence. This is seen as a sign of Denmark's departure from the main principles of its policy not to allow foreign military facilities on its territory at peacetime.

MOSCOW MAYOR ARRIVES IN HELSINKI FOR FESTIVITIES

LD191938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow Days open in Helsinki on 20 March. A delegation of the public from the Soviet capital, led by Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee, has arrived here to participate in them. The measures are timed for the 30th anniversary of friendly relations between the sister cities. The agenda includes soirees of friendship, meetings at enterprises, performances of creative collectives, and sporting events. An exhibition "Moscow: USSR Capital" will be opened.

BRIEFS

ALUMINUM COMBINE IN GREECE -- The Soviet Union will begin the construction of a powerful aluminum combine in the next few months in Greece. An agreement between the Greek bank of industrial development and the Soviet Raznoimport foreign trade association has been signed in Athens. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 84 LD]

ALIYEV MAKES STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE FROM SYRIA

JN171606 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1240 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Damascus, 17 Mar (SANA) -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has asserted: Syria's role in the Middle East is very large and we believe that it maintains a firm and principled anti-imperialist stand which is solid and brave. This stand has produced the desired results.

In a statement to Syrian Arab television just before his departure from Damascus following his 4-day visit to Syria, Aliyev added: We believe that the United States was defeated in Lebanon and that Syria and its firm courageous stand played a large role in the victory of the Lebanese nationalist forces.

The Soviet official praised the results of his visit to Syria and his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad. He also praised the development of the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR in all fields. He affirmed that the USSR, which is acting on the basis of the resolutions of the CPSU congresses, will continue to strengthen friendship with Syria and give it continuous support in its struggle against imperialist and reactionary forces in the region.

Aliyev said that the United States is mainly responsible for aggravating the international situation and interfering in the internal affairs of certain states. He said that this policy is facing strong opposition from the forces of peace in the region, and that the USSR has worked and is working for checking [kasr] U.S. intervention and foiling U.S. plans, and that it will do everything for the sake of calming down the tense international situation, securing peace, and preventing danger for the world.

USSR MOVES TO SOLVE LEBANON 'CRISIS' REVIEWED

LD191907 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Aleksandr Bogatyrov commentary]

[Text] The Lebanese crisis is always at the focal point of the Soviet leadership's attention. This is logical bcause Lebanon primarily is an example showing how the imperialist-Zionist and reactionary forces are trying to resist progress and to violate the rights and the freedoms of the peoples. This alone has prevented the Soviet Union from adopting a bystander's stance. Moreover, the East in general and Lebanon in particular are at direct proximity to the Soviet borders. Events there directly (?affect) the Soviet Union's security interests. From this the deduction can be made that the Soviet Union, whether from the political aspect or from the aspects of its security interests, wants to see Lebanon as an independent, sovereign, and truly nonaligned country. Stemming from these bases the Soviet Union strongly denounced the 1982 Israeli aggression from the first day, and demanded the immediate halt of military operations and the unconditional withdrawal of the occupiers from Lebanese territory.

Responsibility for the aggressors not having left lies with the United States, which, in Lebanon, has proved that it is Israel's partner in piracy. Hence the Soviet Union demands a halt to imperialist intervention in Lebanon's affairs. What is required to achieve this is not only the withdrawal of the remainder of the NATO forces from Lebanese territory, but also the removal of imperialist naval ships from its shores.

Our country's stance was once again confirmed during debates at the UN Security Council. The Soviet Union welcomed the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli submissive contract.

At the same time the Soviet Union demands the national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and does not conceal its feelings toward the Lebanese national forces resolutely working to achieve these targets. We admire the valor of the Lebanese patriots fighting the Israeli occupiers. The Soviet Union has always called for the need to peacefully resolve Lebanon's internal anomalies on the basis of national dialogue. Our country welcomed the convening of the Lausanne conference. This stance has often been confirmed in official documents. At the same time the Soviet Union sees the foreign political aspects of the Lebanese issue as an indivisible unit of the overall Middle East settlement issues.

Imperialism and Zionism consider Lebanon to be a weak link in the Arab chain and want, by browbeating it to their will, to rescue the Camp David deal from its impasse and to weaken the positions of the Arab national forces. For this reason the Soviet Union is working with vigor to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The peace cannot be established except on the basis of the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories they have occupied since 1967, and ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to their own independent national state To achieve these principles the Soviet Union proposes holding a conference for peace in the Middle East, in which all parties concerned take part, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. This initiative is finding increasingly expanding support in the world. The latest session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to convene such a conference.

The practical endeavors of the Soviet Union toward establishing peace in the Middle East are not limited purely to diplomatic steps; our country extends wide support for Syria, which is now the vanguard in resisting the American-Israeli plans, and to the Palestinian resistance movement and to all the forces actively struggling for Arab rights and national interests. The latest example of this Soviet line is the recent visit to Syria by Geydar Aliyev, the first deputy chairman of the Soviet Government. During this vist Aliyev affirmed the firmness of the Soviet support for Syria's ntional course and for the struggle of the other Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism.

It is logical to suppose that if it had been possible to check the American-Israeli anti-Arab alliance and to actually establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East it would be much easier to solve the complex Lebanese situation. The Lebanese people would then be able to decide their own fate without foreign interference. This desired target is being sought by the Soviet Union and the Lebanese people.

U.S. BLOCKS ARMS SALES TO JORDAN, SAUDIS

LD170035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] A bill to block the sale to Jordan and Saudi Arabia of a limited batch of U.S. antiaircraft guns of a purely defensive nature has been submitted for consideration to the U.S. Congress. As a pretext for refusing, writes Vyacheslav Muravyev, a foreign affairs journalist, the hackneyed thesis that U.S. arms might fall into the hands of terrorists is being advanced. It is also to recall that recently the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee adopted an amendment under which certain types of U.S. arms could be sold to Jordan only if that country agreed to participate in a settlement in the region under the aegis of the United States.

While insulting the Arab states in this way, and attempting to dictate its will with the aid of blackmail as to which political course they should follow, the United States is at the same time supplying huge batches of ultramodern arms, generously and unconditionally, to the true terrorists -- the Israeli aggressors. A few days ago the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee approved the allocation to Washington's strategic ally in the coming fiscal year of $1.4 billion for the purchase of U.S. arms. Judging by the press reports, the bill calling for a ban on even a limited delivery of defensive weapons to the two Arab states was introduced into Congress with the Israeli Government's most energetic participation. As is known, the Israeli Government has a powerful lobby in Washington, and this lobby cuts short even the most timid attempts by the Reagan administration to display so-called impartiality in its Near East policy.

Regardless of whether or not the U.S. antiaircraft guns are sold to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, in the end the selective approach alone of the United States to the question of military supplies confirms that the main enemy of the Arabs, Israel, on whose side Washington wishes to create absolute military supremacy, was and remains the United States' ally in the Near East.

As for the Reagan administration's talk of trying to strengthen the defenses of certain Arab states, it is merely a political maneuver aimed at drawing them into the bankrupt anti-Arab Camp David process.

KING HUSAYN CONDEMNS U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD191416 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 19 TASS -- The policy of the United States in the Middle East has once again come under fire from King Husayn of Jordan in an interview with the American television company CBS. He has said that with its actions the U.S.A. greatly damaged its own prestige in the Arab world.

Earlier King Husayn said that by giving unqualified support to Israel Washington destroyed the trust of the Arabs in itself as a mediator in the settlement of the Middle East crisis. Jordanian monarch pointed to the total lack of principle in the U.S. policy guided by its own time-serving interests. The king said it was impossible to deal with the United States for as long as it acted as Israeli's ally. Supplying all-round aid to Tel Aviv, the U.S.A. actually promoted further colonisation of the occupied Arab territories.

King Husayn made note of the necessity of an international conference of all the sides concerned to look into the ways for solving the Middle East problem.

Amman March 19 TASS -- The Foreign Relations Committee of the Jordanian Parliament has passed a resolution supporting the statement by King Husayn on the U.S. Middle East policy. The document bitterly denounces Washington's support for the Israeli aggressors who receive all-round military aid and political support from the U.S.A. The resolution says that the United States is encouraging the establishment of new Israeli settlements on the occupied Arab territories. The parliamentary committee criticises the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance directed against the interests of Arab peoples.

'Irritation in Washington'

PM191432 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Topical Theme': "United States-Jordan: Irritation in Washington"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Mar -- King Husayn's interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES has aroused the unconcealed irritation of the Reagan administration. Commenting on it, L. Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, openly tried to pressure sovereign Jordan by hinting that the administration may block the adoption by Congress of a number of bills of interest to that country. State Department spokesman J. Hughes issued a statement in turn in which he pointed out that the U.S. Administration "does not share" King Husayn's assessment of the situation and of U.S. policy in the Near East and remains determined to rely on "Reagan plan" for the Near East. At the same time he made it clear that the U.S. Administration intends to support Israel's expansionist course and stated: "The United States has had, still has, and will always have firm friendly ties with Israel."

Despite the utter bankruptcy of the abortive U.S. Near East "initiative," the Washington administration will continue to oppose the convening of an international conference on the Near East. "This is one of the aspects of the king's utterances with which we disagree," J. Hughes stated. "We do not believe that such a conference would promote stability or progress."

King Husayn's comments, THE WASHINGTON POST stresses, "have dealt a mortal blow to President Reagan's calamitous Near East initiative." However, U.S. officials refuse to recognize this in public, the newspaper states.

ABC TV notes that the Jordanian monarch's statement has plunged Washington into a state of pessimism. Following the failure of Reagan's policy in Lebanon, the administration pinned certain hopes on Husayn, an ABC presenter pointed out, in view of America's attempts to urge Jordan into separate talks with Israel, but the king completely nullified such schemes and "America's policymakers have effectively found themselves in a complete impasse."

"U.S. policy in the Near East has now failed," a CBS commentator points out. Whereas the chances of the practical implementation of the "Reagan plan" were undermined by recent events in Lebanon, they have now been shattered once and for all.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Husayn interview "was a total surprise for the administration." Citing an official White House spokesman, the newspaper reports that "R. Viets, U.S. ambassador to Jordan, has been sent a telegram that demands explanations from him regarding the fact that Washington was not warned in time about the king's apparent complete loss of confidence in the Reagan administration."

DISPATCH OF AWACS AIRCRAFT TO EGYPT ASSAILED

'Threat' to Region

LD192301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 19 Mar 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Excerpts] According to a NEW YORK TIMES report, two AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft took off from the Tinker USAF Base in the State of Oklahoma last Sunday and set course for Egypt. I will ask my colleague Boris Andrianov to comment on this report.

About a week ago the master of the White House spoke to activists of one of the influential Zionist organizations in the United States. The head of the Washington administration did not spare peacemaker's assurances on that occasion. He repeatedly spoke about U.S. aspirations with regard to peace in the Middle East, declaring the need to avert an escalation of the conflict in the region of the Persian Gulf. Information received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from official sources provides the opportunity yet again to convince ourselves what the trite words about U.S. peaceableness are worth. Having sent the AWACS aircraft into the Horn of Africa, President Reagan has again demonstrated how far his peacemaker's assurances are from his actions, which are directed toward expanding the hotbeds of tension created by Washington in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, and at spreading their dangerous influence to neighboring regions.

As facts from the recent past bear out, the appearance of U.S. spy planes in any region has invariably meant that Washington was provoking the start of a conflict situation, with all the attendant negative consequences. The indications are that it is not by chance that representatives of the State Department and Pentagon workers, as THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, are strictly prohibited from touching on any aspects of the situation in Sudan.

In the next few days the U.S. National Security Council will examine the relevant recommendations on this issue, which are now being hurriedly drawn up by the State Department, the Pentagon and the CIA. The mere enumeration of these U.S. departments and also the atmosphere of strictest secrecy in which Washington is carrying out its actions in Sudan, involuntarily lead one to the thought that the Reagan administration is organizing some kind of new adventure in the region of the Horn of Africa, where, for a long time now, it has persistently been implanting a spirit of confrontation. In particular it kindles a hostile attitude toward Ethiopia on the part of the Sudanese authorities. The U.S. actions are in stark contradiction to Washington's peacemaker assurances. They merely lead to the intensification of tension and bring in a new volatile element to the situation, thus creating a threat to all the states in the region.

New 'Provocation'

LD191538 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS-- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Washington leaders used the bombing by an unidentified plane of the Sudanese town of Omdurman for expanding U.S. interference in the area of the Middle East and North East Africa. According to newspaper NEW YORK TIMES with [word indistinct] to official sources, two surveillance AWACS planes left the American Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, for Egypt last Sunday to "strengthen the defences of the Sudan".

Cairo and Khartoum will be connected by an air bridge to deliver American military equipment, reports the French newspaper LE MATIN.

The sending of AWACS planes to over the seas is frequently a forerunner of U.S. broader military interference into affairs of other countries. Washington's power pressure in different parts of the world became nearly an every day factor in internaional life. The incessant provocations against Nicaragua, the invasion and occupation of Grenada, the use of Marines and warships for an intervention in Lebanon -- these are the most outright and crying acts of U.S. aggression of the recent time, the focal moments of the American militaristic course.

Meanwhile the incident with the raid on Omdurman is used by certain forces in the United States and Egypt which is subjected to incessant pressure on the part of Washington, as partner to the Camp David separate agreement, for fanning up the anti-Libyan campaign. Washington's mechanism of threats and intimidation with regard to Libya has again been activated, the way as it was in the periods of U.S. large-scale provocations against Libya with the sending of American ships and planes to the shores of that Arab country.

The Paris newspaper LE MONDE draws attention to the fact that the bombing of Omdurman took place soon after the emissary of the U.S. Department of State, Ambassador at Large Walters, paid a visit to Khartoum. And this is seemingly not accidental, since Walters, apart from other things, is also known as a specialist in organizing all sorts of provocative actions.

In the Middle East the United States behaves as an outright interventionist the policy of which is alien and hostile to the Arabs' vital interests and leads in practice to genocide with regard to the Arab people of Palestine. Venturing a new provocation in the area of the Middle East and North East Africa, the Washington ruling circles overtly claim that the U.S. military presence in the region be permanent and usurp the right to use force against any state which conducts a course independent from the United States.

Planes' Arrival Noted

LD191836 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 19 TASS -- Two American electronic reconnaissance AWACS arrived in Egypt in the morning today, according to a spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department. Together with accompanying support aircraft they will be based on an airfield near Cairo. The electronic reconnaissance planes, the Pentagon spokesman said, would take part in joint Egyptian-Sudanese operations. He also declared he could not say now long they would stay in Egypt.

The tasks of these spy planes, which are capable of keeping track of all aerial targets within about 400 miles around them, intercept radio conversations, locate radars and maintain a watch on ground targets, will include monitoring the situation in Sudan. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that the "flying radars" had been dispatched to the region on President Reagan's personal orders and that their departure had been shrouded in a thick veil of secrecy.

MOSCOW DISMISSES LIBYAN ROLE IN OMDURMAN BOMBING

LD191842 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 19 Mar 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The Libyan Government categorically refuted all accusations made against it after unidentified aircraft raided Omdurman last Friday. A statement issued by the Libyan Foreign Ministry said that these accusations were fabricated and false from "A" to "Z." It is well known that Sudan demanded that an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council be held to discuss the raid and it has complained to the Arab League. Meanwhile, Sudan has asked for aid from Egypt and the United States.

However, news agencies point out that the air raid originated in Sudan and has no connection with any outside action. The U.S. UPI agency, for examply, reported in a dispatch from Khartoum that the raid on Omdurman could have been made by a local pilot opposed to the present Sudanese regime.

One has to say that this is not the first time attacks on the Libyan Jamahiriyyah come from Khartoum. These attacks increased particularly after the Sudanese regime strongly leaned toward the United States in its policies and granted it military concessions in its territories.

It is regrettable that the Sudanese regime also played a dirty role in the ruthless campaign launched by Washington against Libya for a long time.

Who benefits from this new aggravation in the Sudanese-Libyan relations and Egypt's involvement in this ugly affair? It is well known that every hotbed of Arab differences and tension benefits no one except the enemies of Arabs. All signs indicate that Washington did not hesitate to exploit the situation that has arisen to send two AWACS spy planes to Egypt, as reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

US. DELIVERY OF FIGHTERS TO SUDAN 'SUSPICIOUS'

LD191934 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES reports a suspicious increase in activity by the American military in the African state of Sudan. The first American F-5 fighter planes have just been delivered to Khartoum, the capital of Sudan. So far the United States has provided Sudan with $52 million for the purchase of weapons and combat equipment.

SOVIET-IRAQI COOPERATION MARKED IN BAGHDAD

PM200845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Mar -- A ceremonial public meeting has been held here to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the first Soviet-Iraqi agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

Addressing those present, (N.M. Khalil), chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society said that cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully from year to year on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. Major industrial enterprises and projects were created in Iraq with the USSR's assistance and have become the basis of the state sector of the economy.

Y.P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is here, noted in his speech that fruitful Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in the sphere of the economy, trade, science, and technology has become an important integral part of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq.

CABLES EXCHANGED WITH IRAQ ON ACCORD ANNIVERSARY

PM191420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the 25th anniversary of the signing of the first economic and technical cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and Iraq, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers have sent a cable to Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council chairman and president of the Republic of Iraq, in which, on the occasion of this jubilee, they convey to him and the friendly Iraqi people greetings and wishes for further success in strengthening the national economy.

We express confidence, the cable says, that the relations between the USSR and Iraq will continue to develop in all spheres to the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

On behalf of the leadership and the people of Iraq, and on his own behalf, Saddam Husayn, in turn, sent warm greetings to the Soviet leadership in connection with the event that is being marked, and expressed cordial wishes that bilateral relations between the USSR and Iraq may flourish and develop in all spheres in the interests of the two friendly countries.

IRAQ'S HUSAYN, RYABOV DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD200839 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Husayn, the president of Iraq, has received Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations who headed the Soviet part of the Soviet-Iraqi Permanent Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the 14th session of which has ended in Baghdad.

During a conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, there was discussion of the ways further to develop fruitful economic cooperation between the two countries and note was taken of the mutual desire of the USSR and Iraq to strengthen and develop friendly relations and economic ties.

SOVIET PEOPLE HAIL DECISION TO HONOR ANDROPOV

LD170058 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- It is with a feeling of profound gratification that all Soviet people received the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers on perpetuating Yuriy Andropov's memory. In various cities and villages of the country, where Yuriy Andropov, an outstanding leader of the party and the state, a tireless fighter for peace and communism, lived and worked, rallies and meetings were held. Their participants said that the Soviet people will preserve for ever the memory of Yuriy Andropov, declared their unanimous support for the party's home and foreign policy, the continuity of the CPSU's policy.

CPSU OFFICIALS DISCUSS FOREIGN CONTACTS

LD151832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 84 p 2

[Unattributed Report: "At the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar (TASS) -- A meeting of secretaries of Central Committees of communist parties of union republics, kraykoms and obkoms, and also representatives of ministries, departments and central organizations was held at the CPSU Central Committee 14-15 March. It discussed questions of the effectiveness of foreign economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other contacts between the Soviet Union and foreign countries proceeding from the resolutions of the 26th congress of the party and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

An introductory address by Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opened the meeting. Reports were delivered by Comrades Chervonenko and Zamyatin, heads of CPSU Central Committee departments, and by Comrades Rakhmanin and Zagladin, first deputy heads of CPSU Central Committee departments.

The following participated in the discussion: A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; K.K. Kazybayev, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; P.P. Petrik, secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; I.A. Anderson, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; V.N. Shcherbak, secretary of the Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom, R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; L.F. Kolesnikov, secretary of the Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom; V.B. Rostovshchikov, secretary of the Volgograd CPSU Obkom; A.F. Dubov, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, as well as G.K. Zhuravlev, L.N. Yefremov, V.Ye. Ivashov, S.S. Nikitin, and Ye.V. Ivanov, deputy leaders of ministries and departments; Ye.P. Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium; A.Kh. Abukov, chairman of the AUCCTU Central Council for Tourist Excursions; and other comrades.

MOLDAVIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER REPLACED

PM171538 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 8 March 1984 front-pages a Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 7 March 1984 "appointing Comrade Natella Danilovna Kudryavtseva as Moldavian SSR minister of light industry." The same edition carries on page 3 an unattributed "Chronicle" report stating that "the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Aleksandr Vasilyevich Nechayenko of his position as Moldavian SSR minister of light industry in connection with his retirement."

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CP PLENUM

PM181738 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Feb 84 pp 1, 2-3

["Report by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 24 February 1984 Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 16th Plenum: "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the Georgian Communist Party's Tasks Stemming From the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" -- capitalized words printed in boldface in original]

[Text] Comrades!

Ten days ago the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum was held.

The plenum met at a difficult moment and a very crucial time. The country was paying its last respects to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Not long before, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had departed this life. And now again, the USSR state flags were flying at half mast; again there were ribbons of mourning on the red banners.

The party and our people have suffered a great loss.

Just like people who have lost the head of their family draw closer, become dearer to each other, and more in need of each other's support, so the party, too, having lost its leader and head of state, rallies and more tightly closes its ranks.

Just as in battle, the place of a commander who has fallen is taken by another, and the deceased standard-bearer's red banner is immediately taken up again by the soldier fighting next to him. Having bidden farewell to its leader, the party brings forth from its ranks the new leader, he who is worthiest, to whom it entrusts leadership, whom it will follow, with whom, at its head, it will continue the struggle for the bright ideals of communism.

V.I. Lenin said that "great revolutions bring forth great people in the course of their struggle and develop talents which seemed impossible earlier," that "the proletarian revolution is strong precisely because of the depth of its sources..., that to replace people who have selflessly given their lives, laying it down in that struggle, it brings forth rows upon rows of other people... who have broad links with the masses and who are able to replace the departed major talents with groups of people who continue their cause, travel their path, and complete what they had begun."

It was Vladimir Illich Lenin's idea "that no revolutionary movement can be strong without a stable organization of leaders who observe continuity."

This organization of leaders in our party and its Central Committee is the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by the general secretary.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko -- an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, talented organizer of the masses, ardent propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and staunch fighter for the implementation of our great party's policy -- was unanimously elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum held 13 February 1984.

At this time, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words when presenting Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko with the Order of Lenin and a second Hero of Socialist Labor's "Hammer and Sickle" gold medal come to mind. It was said then that all the people in the party know Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko well and highly value him, his boundless selflessness in work, his sensitive and responsive attitude, his constant desire to do his utmost and his best for the country and the working people, and his ability to bring to all party assignments businesslike efficiency coupled with a creative, bold approach.

All this was again felt by Georgian Communists and the republic's working people when Konstantin Ustinovich came to Tbilisi in OCTOBER 1982 to present Georgia's capital with the Order of Lenin. It was then that Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "TBILISI, just like any other city, has its inimitable history, its destiny. From time immemorial it has attracted poets and artists. Beautiful poems and songs have been written here. Its colorful quarters have been immortalized on many canvases. Your city has always been characterized by a joie de vivre, friendliness, an hospitality. And this is engendered by the people who live in this city. The Tbilisi people's kindness and cordiality have been passed on from generation to generation."

They were unforgettable days. Those words went straight to the heart of every inhabitant of Tbilisi and all Georgian working people.

In his vivid, warm, and cordial speech at the ceremonial session devoted to the presentation to the city of Tbilisi of the lofty award of the motherland, and also later during his conversations with republic leaders, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko spoke about the great, positive changes which had taken place in Goergia during the previous 10 years.

Just over 10 years separate the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution of 1972 "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom for the Implementation of the Decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress" and the CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted at the end of 1983 "On the Work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee To Improve the System of Management and Enhance the Standard of Economic Work and the Rational Utilization of Resources" signed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

These very documents, every single provision and conclusion, every paragraph of these resolutions, testify to the great, fundamental, and striking changes which have taken place in the past few years in the life of Georgia's party organization and our republic as a whole.

Recalling what complex political work had to be carried out by Georgia's Communists following the adoption of the resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom, Konstantin Ustinovich said that THIS WAS A STRUGGLE FOR A SOUND POLITICAL CLIMATE IN THE REPUBLIC, A STRUGGLE IF YOU WISH, FOR ITS GOOD NAME, FOR ITS HONOR. THE COMMUNISTS OF TBILISI AND THE WHOLE OF GEORGIA HAVE COPED WELL WITH THE TASKS SET THEM BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Such a high appraisal imposes a high responsibility. It gives a boost of energy for many years to come.

In Georgia's party organization, as in the party as a whole, in our republic as in the country as a whole, the election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has met with warm and unanimous approval.

This is the will of the party. This is the will of the people as a whole.

The party and the people see Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as a worthy continuer of the immortal cause of Lenin and a loyal comrade-in-arms of such Leninist-type leaders as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

When a party leader says on the party's behalf that it is ready and firmly resolved to travel to the chosen path -- the path of communist building and peace -- to steer the chosen course, then THIS IS CONTINUITY IN LIFE, CONTINUITY IN ACTION, CONTINUITY IN PRACTICE.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's words when Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life came to a sudden end were marked with the spirit of continuity.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary February Plenum was imbued with the spirit of continuity. He assured the Central Committee that he will apply all his efforts, knowledge, and his entire experience to justify the trust placed in him, to continue, together with the members of the Central Committee, our party's principled line, which was consistently and persistently implemented by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, because to advance by a collective effort the work started under his leadership is the best way to honor his memory and to ENSURE CONTINUITY IN POLICY.

Continuity, as the plenum emphasized, is not an abstract concept, but a living, practical matter. Its essence lies primarily in ensuring THAT WE ADVANCE WITHOUT HALTING. THAT WE PROCEED ON ALL THAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED EARLIER, CREATIVELY, ENRICHING IT, AND CONCENTRATING THE COLLECTIVE THOUGHT AND ENERGY OF COMMUNISTS, THE WORKING CLASS, AND THE ENTIRE PEOPLE ON UNSOLVED TASKS AND KEY PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

For us communists, continuity above all means moving forward, never being satisfied with what has been achieved, ruthlessly discarding everything that has become obsolete, exposing shortcomings and overcoming them, creatively developing both theory and practice, being principled and courageous, and firmly establishing truth and justice.

It is precisely this way of looking at matters, this approach to the solution of the problem facing us, which makes once again take place our achievments with the new demands which our party is making on communists and all Soviet people. CONSOLIDATING SUCCESSES, EVEN MORE RESOLUTELY OVERCOMING EXISTING SHORTCOMINGS AND EVERYTHING THAT HAMPERS OUR GROWTH, AND ON THIS BASIS DEFINING LONG-TERM TASKS -- THIS IS TRUE CONTINUITY, and this is the main aim, the main tasks of the present Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

The party has declared its readiness to consistently implement the Leninist principles of continuity, proceeding from the fact that the correct understanding of the continuity factor is of particular significance in analyzing the natural laws governing social development in the process of which the objective and necessary lins is made betweeen the new and the old, when the new, higher form of progress, in continuity with the preceding forms, not discarding them, builds on them and raises this development to a qualitatively new level.

Being true to the principles of continuity means blazing a trail not only from the past into the present, but also from the present into the future, into tomorrow; it means being capable not only of setting the correct aims, but also of persistently and successfully pursuing them and overcoming all difficulties.

These are the aims set by the CPSU Central Committee February Extraordinary Plenum. What, in our view, are the Georgian party organizatin's tasks stemming from the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum?

The republic party organizations' daily work must, as always, concentrate on the problems of further developing our economy and improving the style of party leadership in economic building.

As is known, the Georgian SSR was among seven union republics to be awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition and successfully fulfilling the 1983 state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR.

It is significant that the banner will be presented to the republic tomorrow, 25 February, on precisely the day that 63 years ago the red banner of Soviet power was raised over Tbilisi -- which was what Sergo Ordzhonikidze cabled to Moscow, to Lenin and Stalin in the Kremlin. May this coincidence serve as a guarantee of new victories in communist building for the republic's working people.

The fact that this lofty award has been conferred on the Abkhaz ASSR, the cities of Tbilisi and Poti, the Bogdanovskiy, Makharadzevskiy, and Chkhorotskuskiy rayons, and also 32 labor collectives, of which 16 have been entered on the all-union Board of Honor at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, evokes a feeling of justified pride in each one of us. It is a great joy!

The following have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, the Trade Union Council and the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee for high indicators in economic and social development in the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan: the Adzhar ASSR, the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast, the cities of Batumi, Sukhumi, Tskhinvali, Kutaisi and Zugdili, 34 rayons, and 73 labor collectives of enterprises, organizations, farms, and scientific research establishments. We heartly congratulate the socialist competition winners.

We experienced sincere joy also at the fact that Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee have been awarded to our neighbors, the Azerbaijan and Armenian SSR's.

We summed up the results of the past economic year and the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum. However, allow me to once again dwell briefly on the main indicators which ensured the Georgian SSR's place among the winners of the all-union socialist competition.

Despite serious difficulties connected with natural calamities and limitations on material and technical resources, the republic's working people successfully discharged their socialist pledges in the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Social labor productivity increased, the increase in industrial production totaled 5 percent, goods to the value of R137 million were produced in excess of plan. Targets for the purchases of many basic types of agricultural products, including livestock products, were exceeded. R130 million worth more fixed production capital than last year was commissioned.

The current economic year also started successfully. Very impressive successes were scored in January in terms of the basic economic indicators. Judge for yourselves. During the past 10 years we have never yet started the year at such a high pace as this year. You only have to note that the increase in the volume of industrial production totaled 8.2 percent in the first month of the current year, and the target for labor productivity growth has been exceeded by 3.4 percent.

The task now is to consolidate the successes achieved, to maintain -- as the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum demanded -- the accumulated momentum and the general mood for the practical resolution of tasks, to steadily enhance the standard of party and state leadership of the economy, to develop positive trends more actively and to stabilize them. It is our direct duty to consistently implement these guidelines in the sphere of socioeconomic development. This was again stressed with utmost clarity at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the ceremonial session in Tbilisi that, thanks to the consistent implementation of the course toward production intensification, the gap has narrowed considerably between the basic indicators of Georgia's economic development and the all-union average. It is important that preferential development of sectors which determine technical process is envisaged in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The selfless labor of Georgian agricultural workers was mentioned and their considerable contribution to the internal state purchases of fruit, soft fruit, grapes, leaf tea, and citrus fruit was noted, as was the fact that the specific role of every rayon and city, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, plant and factory, institution and organization, of every personal plot and every worker in implementing the tasks stemming from the Food Program has been defined.

In short, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, there is much to be proud of.

At the same time attention was focused on the fact that CONSIDERABLE RESERVES AND POTENTIAL WHICH ARE NOT FULLY UTILIZED EXIST IN THE REPUBLIC AND THERE ALSO IS PLENTY OF UNFINISHED WORK.

Therefore, the main thing is to ensure that the high results which are being achieved in the republic as a whole do not blind us to the substantial omissions which exist in the activity of individual secotrs, rayons, and cities, so that in each case we are able to judge very concretely and specifically what lies behind each given indicator and what it took to achieve it. It is very important to know this in order to organize work on a truly scientific and systematic basis.

Thus it was no accident that in summing up the results of economic activity for January, we noted that the high industrial production growth rate in the republic was determined largely by the overfulfillment of the plan in sectors processing agricultural raw materials, as well as by the fact that there was an additional entire working day. Have we the right to shut our eyes to the circumstance that in terms of daily industrial output, the production increase in January is considerably lower? Does not the fact that enterprises of the Ministries of the Chemical and the Automotive Industries as well as the Republic Light and Food Industry Ministries achieved the prescribed production growth rates only thanks to the additional working time -- while in individual sectors the rates were not achieved despite these favorable conditions -- indicate a lack of proper persistence?

We continue to be dissatisfied with the situation at many machine building enterprises, with the level of utilization of production capacities at a number of sectorial complexes, the poor financial situation in many organizations, and so forth.

The chronic lag of certain kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and whole rayons in terms of the production and procurement of agricultural products and many other unsolved questions and problems are causing concern.

In certain places there is evidence of complacency, comrades fail to adopt the necessary self-critical approach in assessing the results of their activity or have become reconciled to shortcomings, and certain new leaders, having taken over from their predecessors, interpret the principles of continuity incorrectly and have failed to take decisive steps to rectify the prevailing situation.

To overcome these shortcomings, it is very important not to weaken, but to constantly mobilize available resources, and to consolidate the successes achieved in the economy and in the development of the social sphere. For this purpose, it will be necessary to creatively apply all accumulated experience and above all achieve the rhythmic and uninterrupted functioning of all the components of the national economic complex, further improve the economic structure, ensuring the preferential development of the highly productive sectors of industry, and strengthen labor and production discipline.

In order to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan control targets, it is necessary this year to ensure an increase in industrial production of 6.1 percent and to produce approximately R300 million worth of above-plan goods. For this purpose, it is necessary to concentrate the efforts of party, soviet, and economic organs even more on the decisive production sectors and to give all-around support to the working people's useful initiatives and undertakings.

It is necessary to assess what has been achieved realistically, without overrating but also without underrating it. Only this kind of approach guards against policy errors and the temptation to take wishful thinking for reality. And this means CHANNELING ALL RESOURCES INTO ENHANCED PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY, PRODUCTION INTENSIFICATION, THE INTRODUCTION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INTO PRODUCTION, AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MAJOR COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS.

These are the key avenues of socioeconomic progress which ultimately must raise the republic's production forces to a qualitatively new level. Over the past 10 years we have achieved a high level in their development, and the scale of Georgia's overall economic, production, scientific, and technical potential has increased considerably. This is the result of the tremendous changes which have taken place in the technical base of production, the increased number of specialists, and the improvement of their professional training.

At present, the value of the national economy's fixed production capital has doubled compared with the 1972 indicator, and the average annual number of workers and employees has increased by 30 percent. The republic's share in the country's overall economic and industrial potential has increased substantially. The economic potential of autonomous areas and many other regions and, in particular, of remote and mountain areas, has increased considerably.

Here lie the objective reserves for production growth, enhanced production efficiency, and the buildup of the republic's economic potential. But there are also subjective factors in these reserves. They were discussed at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum.

They consist above all in the ability to spot and support people's initiatives promptly -- from a proprietary, creative attitude, to matters at every work place, to active participation in the administration of the state and society. Herein, as was emphasized, lies the greatest and -- it is possible to say -- an inexhaustible reserve of our progress.

All our economy's major achievements are, to a varying degree, due to labor collectives' creative initiatives. The party urges us to continue to strengthen in every way the link with the masses and to enhance the working people's civic activeness and their committed approach to production matters and social problems. All our experience confirms that this always was, is, and will be the most important source of the party's strength.

Speaking about the organizational and political activity of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted that it is characterized by party committees' ability to correctly select and deploy cadres and inspire Communists and all the working people to selfless work, and that such skillful party leadership is a decisive factor of success. The persistent quest for new forms of work, the skill to organize it, bearing in mind the future and relying on the broad masses of the working people, and an uncompromising attitude to everything that goes against the nature of our system and our morality was described as a true Leninist line. THE CREATIVENESS OF THE MASSES IS AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE OF UNPARALLELED SOCIAL ENERGY. AND IT MUST BE UTILIZED FULLY.

Another of our mighty reserves for growth, as has been said repeatedly, is the all-around strengthening of discipline and order in all components and at all levels. The organization and awareness of the masses are among the advantages of our system. The task is to ensure that they are put to better use, drawing on new experience in the leadership of socialist society. As the CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed THE QUESTION OF ORGANIZATION AND ORDER IS A KEY, FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION FOR US.

It is from this aspect that work to strengthen discipline is being improved at the level of both our republic as a whole and many of its regions.

Good [neplokhoy] experience in strengthening labor, production, plan, financial, and state discipline has been accumulated in the Tbilisi party organization. The role of labor collectives in actively involving every working person, every citizen in the struggle for model order at enterprises, rayons, and in the city is being enhanced. There obviously is a certain logic in the fact that the now well-known initiative -- "Model discipline and a high standard of organization and activeness from everyone, everywhere, and in everything!" -- was born in the collective of Tbilisi's Dimitrov aircraft plant.

The Dimitrov plant workers' initiative has received widespread application throughout the republic. Many party gorkoms and raykoms are enriching it in conformity with the specific conditions prevailing in their areas. Much that is valuable, interesting, and deserving of attention has emerged in Abkhazia, Adzharia, South Osetia, Poti, Rustavi, Gardabanskiy, Samtredskiy, and Telavskiy rayons and other regions. Experience shows that tangible success is achievable only by actively involving labor collectives and making the fullest possible use of the levers, forms, and methods at their disosals to influence the strengthening of discipline.

Unfortunately, this kind of attitude is not yet evident everywhere. We have a right to voice serious complaints against, for instance, the Znaurskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy, Chokhataurskiy, and certain other party raykoms where work in this respect is not organized positively enough. Conscious discipline in labor collectives there is poor, and the struggle against negative phenomena lacks the proper militancy.

WE MUST DO EVERYTHING TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED IMPLEMENTATION OF A CONSISTENT COURSE TOWARD STRENGTHENING LABOR, PRODUCTION, PLAN, AND STATE DISCIPLINE.

It is necessary to implement a broad range of measures to strengthen socialist legality. This was discussed in depth and in detail at the recent meeting of the republic party aktiv. We have succeeded in accomplishing a certain amount of work in this sphere and positive trends have become visible. And -- as the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum correctly noted -- this has favorably affected production matters, our social life, and the people's mood in general. But the party warns us that it would be incorrect to assume that everything has already been accomplished.

Life has taught us that there must be absolutely no slackening here since every manifestation of slovenliness and irresponsibility not only incurs material costs for society but also causes serious social and moral damage.

Discipline and organization must be strengthened constantly everywhere. This was emphasized with particular force at the ceremonial session in Tbilisi. As was noted, it is not a matter of blind, mindless obedience. OUR DISCIPLINE PRESUPPOSES AWARENESS A DEEP UNDERSTANDING BY EVERYONE OF THE NATURE OF THE QUESTIONS TO BE RESOLVED, AND INDEPENDENCE AND INITIATIVE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COLLECTIVELY ELABORATED AND APPROVED PLANS. And what is needed in this struggle is the monolithic cohesion of the ranks and a unity of will.

The CPSU Central Committee February Plenum reiterated that THE HIGHEST AIM OF THE PARTY'S POLICY IS UTMOST CONCERN FOR THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING. For this reason, the task of enhancing economic efficiency is aimed primarily at increaing the people's prosperity.

The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum appeal to achieve a 1 percent above-plan increase in labor productivity and to reduce the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent has met with a widespread response in the country, including our republic and our labor collectives. In this patriotic initiative lies a clossal reserve for production growth and strengthened economic potential. Such is the force of counterplans!

There is a deeply humane meaning in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's proposal to examine the question that all means and resources obtained as a result of the introduction of this initiative -- and they are considerable, as he said -- BE CHANNNELED INTO IMPROVING SOVIET PEOPLE'S WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS, MEDICAL SERVICES, AND HOUSING CONSTRUCTION!

It is enough to note that more than half the housing commissioned last year could be built from these resources. Can you imagine what great potential this initiative holds! Provided that the adopted pledges are fulfilled, incentive funds in industry alone will increase by an additional almost 4 percent.

The thought of social justice which lies at the very foundation of the Soviet system and constitutes its great strength rang out with great conviction and weight at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum. That is why the appeal to give thought to providing better material and moral incentives for the working people's creative initiatives and innovations was received so warmly. That is why the demand THAT SOCIAL JUSTICE BE STRICTLY OBSERVED IN DAY-TO-DAY CONCERNS, WHETHER IT IS A QUESTION OF WAGES AND BONUSES, THE ALLOCATION OF APARTMENTS, TRAVEL PASSES, OR AWARDS met with nationwide support. Comrades, we all must think deeply about how best to make these incentives work.

IN A WORD, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT EVERYTHING THAT IS DONE IS BASED ON JUSTICE AND CORRESPONDS TO EACH PERSON'S LABOR CONTRIBUTION TO OUR COMMON CAUSE. After all, the main yardstick of people's merit and social prestige in our country is labor. This is how it is and this is how it will be.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum instructed party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders to closely attend to these questions. There is a great deal of work to be done here. Now, for instance, can cases of bribery, extortion, narrow-minded expediency, and a callous bureaucratic attitude to people which still exist in some party, soviet, and trade union organs and other state institutions be reconciled with the concept of social justice?

THE IDEALS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE RING TRUE ONLY WHEN THEY ARE ORGANICALLY INHERENT IN EVERY MEMBER OF SOCIETY, WHEN EVERY MEMBER OF SOCIETY TAKES A MOST ACTIVE STANCE IN PROCESS OF THEIR FIRM ESTABLISHMENT EVERYWHERE, WHEN THESE IDEALS ARE THE GUIDELINE FOR ACTION FOR EVERY OFFICIAL AND EVERY PARTY, SOVIET, TRADE UNION, AND KOMSOMOL LEADER. Much depends on the labor collectives themselves, who have now been granted great rights, which are enshrined in legislation. The task is to utilize them fully.

The problem of social justice -- this philosophical category which expresses the conceptual norms of morality -- has acquired special topicality now, on the very eve of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, which are taking place under the sign of the strengthened unity and cohesion of Soviet society -- a society of social justice and genuine democracy, a society where everything is done in the name of man and for man, to enhance the Soviet people's material and spiritual living standards, and to ensure the fullest possible use of the socioeconomic, political, and personal rights and freedoms which make up the reality of our life and which are guaranteed by the USSR Constitution and the socialist system. Developed socialism, the party Central Committee stresses, goes hand in hand with developed democracy. And it is our duty to ensure that the historic meaning of the Soviet people's gains and the true value of what has been achieved by previous generations is appreciated by those who will take over from us.

Further, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, the economic management system and our entire economic machinery are in need of serious reorganization. The republic party organization has mounted a persistent quest in this direction over the past 10 years. Evidence of this is the aforementioned CPSU Central Commiteee resolution on the work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee to improve the management system, enhance the standard of economic work, and ensure the rational utilization of resources, which notes that IN OUR PARTY ORGANIZATION VARIED FORMS AND METHODS OF PARTY WORK IN THE LEADERSHIP OF THE ECONOMY ARE BEING APPLIED , AND EXPERIMENTS ARE BEING IMPLEMENTED AIMED AT IMPROVING MANAGEMENT AND THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES, KOLKHOZES, AND SOVKHOZES AND REVEALING AND EXPLOITING PRODUCTION RESERVES.

Back when Tbilisi was awarded the Order of Lenin, the now widely known Abasha experiment met with a great response. Georgia is now a veritable proving ground for experimental quests, for testing and introducing effective national economic management forms and methods. Suffice it to say that at present more than 30 economic experiments are being implemented in various spheres of socioeconomic life in our republic.

On the basis of the development of the Abasha experiment, economic innovations in the reorganization of the agro-industrial complex management system at rayon and republic level are being tested to prove their worth. In the cities of Poti and Tbilisi and in the Zavodskoy and other rayons of the capital, measures to boost the organizational and coordinating economic functions of the soviets of people's deputies are being tried out. The experiment in improving temporary credit relations is developing successfully in Poti and Makharadzevskiy and Sagaredzhovskiy Rayons.

In Batumi, an industrial and trade footwear firm has been set up on an experimental basis, and the Tbilisi bentwood furniture combine has been switched to new conditions of work and wage fund formation. At 16 enterprises and associations of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, a large-scale experiment is being implemented in extending labor collectives' rights and stepping up their responsibility for their work results.

However, any experiment demands a certain amount of boldness, initiative, and a sense of the new. This attitude is by no means evident everywhere. Definite dissatisfaction is provoked, for instance, by the way in which the experience of the Poti and Zavodskoy Rayon workers is disseminated. Sime passiveness on the part of comrades at the local level is observed, a kind of inertia of economic thinking.

It is necessary to display GREATER INDEPENDENCE AT ALL LEVELS, TO QUEST BOLDLY, TO TAKE, IF NECESSARY, CERTAIN RISKS FOR THE SAKE OF ENHANCING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND INCREASING THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY. This is what the party demands today.

The introduction of advanced experience requires not merely verbal support, but the implementation of specific organizational, educational, and economic measures, active personal participation and personal concern on the part of leaders, and true party concern for the fate of innovations.

At present, measures in this direction have been noticeably stepped up. In particular, the cities of Sukhumi, Kutaisi, Rustavi, and Zugdili are preparing to implement analogous economic innovations. The Gosplan and other republic central organs are presently putting the finishing touches to materials relating to the implementation of these experiments.

Interesting and useful initiatives have emerged in other spheres, too -- in the construction and consumer services sphere and in the organization of the leisure of health resort visitors, in particular in Gagra and other parts of the republic. Such quests for new forms of management must be conducted constantly, and the most rational, most acceptable, clever, and optimum solutions found.

With the aim of the wider dissemination of experience of territorial and intersector management of the economic and social development of cities, the Gosplan is elaborating a standardized model of the structure and functions of a regional intersectorial management organ to be incorporated into soviet ispolkoms.

At the same time, we have repeatedly noted that the implementation of experiments is not an end in itself, but a quest for ways of the most efficient leadership of the economy. ANY INNOVATION MUST AIM PRIMARILY AT CREATING FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORKING PEOPLE'S INITIATIVE AND ACTIVENESS AND ENHANCEMENT OF THEIR PERSONAL INTEREST IN ACHIEVING HIGH ECONOMIC END RESULTS AND CONSIDERABLY IMPROVING QUALITATIVE INDICATORS OF WORK.

Unfortunately, we still have economic leaders who, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, use the time needed for the results of the experiments to prove themselves to cover up their passiveness and desire to work in the old way. How else can one explain that even the new rayon agro-industrial associations, despite sizable assistance from the state budget, changed little in the financial situation of a number of production units in Signakhskiy, Akhmetskiy, Tsalkskiy, Znaurskiy, and other rayons.

A difficult financial situation persists at many enterprises of the Republic Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, where non-payments alone total almost R155 million. On the decision of the Central Committee Bureau, we instructed Comrades N.A. Chitanava, O.G. Vardzelashvili, and T.K. Dzhabadari last year to deal with the problems of the Gruzkonservprom [Main Administration of the Canning Industry] and to report the results to the Central Committee Bureau at the beginning of February 1984. It is obvious that we will have to return to this question and concretely sort it out.

Sooner or later, every experiment emerges from the experimental stage and becomes a norm of management. And then only a high end result can serve as a true criterion of a creative approach to matters.

A more detailed and thorough discussion of all these problems will take place at the next Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, when specific measures will be elaborated to implement the new party Central Committee resolution, which marks a new stage for us. However, even today it can be boldly said that the adopted steps have provided us with effective levers for accelerated economic development and will undoubtedly help us, as the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum noted, RESOLVE THE STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT PROBLEM -- ENHANCING THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

Scaling new heights in the future means accelerating scientific and technical progress, whose role as the decisive factor in the intensification of the national economy increases immeasurably in the process of the implementation of economic experiments.

A few facts. Over the past 10 years the number of measures relating to new technology has increased by almost 200 percent, while the annual economic gain resulting from its introduction increased by more than 300 percent. The method of partnership between scientific research establishments and enterprises and production units is being applied more and more widely.

Rayon agro-industrial associations have the broadest opportunities for accelerating scientific and technical progress. This is borne out by the experience accumulated in Garbadanskiy Rayon, which has in fact become a proving ground for the introduction of achievements of science and technology. Similar good initiatives have emerged in other rayons too. The problem of intensification must be solved comprehensively. It is necessary to have a package of interlinked scientific, technical, organizational, and economic measures which will make it possible to improve the use of labor potential, eliminate losses of worktime, ensure savings of raw and semi-finished material and fuel and energy resources, improve production technology and equipment, and increase returns on fixed production capital. Ministries, departments, enterprises, and associations must elaborate these measures in the shortest period of time, taking into account the pledges made by the republic.

The Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Academy of Sciences have already compiled special programs for making fuller use of the republic's scientific and technical potential. Some 10 additional proposals for introducing scientific developments and experimental design work have been adopted. The amounts being introduced are growing. As a whole, in the republic the economic gain from the introduction of the achievements of science and technology will increase by an additional 26 percent. It is necessary for every scientific research institute of a national economic nature to have a similar program, and for primary party organizations to put this matter under their control. The role of intensive factors for growth is increasing, particularly given that, as the extraordinary February Plenum of the party Central Committee noted, THE NEW 5-YEAR PLAN MUST BE THE START OF PROFOUND QUALITATIVE TRANSFORMATIONS IN PRODUCTION, A 5-YEAR PLAN OF A DECISIVE BREAKTHROUGH IN THE CAUSE OF INTENSIFYING ALL SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. These are the party's principled directives.

The main problems and main directions of the 12th 5-Year Plan are already visible now. For our republic, this above all means FINALLY OVERCOMING ITS RELATIVE LAG BEHIND THE AVERAGE UNION STANDARD OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, and it is necessary to prepare for the new 5-year plan and the 27th party congress right now and think about the future right now.

And not only the immediate future, but the more distant future also. During our meeting with voters, we said that we must look to the 21st century today and think of how we will greet the year 2000 and what we will go into it with. We did not raise this question by accident, for effect, or for the sake of a neat phrase. This is today's most acute and most urgent problem.

Why is it especially urgent? Because we are still reaping the consequences of not having been able to forecast properly and be far-sighted. For 12 years now we have been conducting a persistent, purposeful, and consistent struggle to implement the well known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom and persistently striving to overcome the Georgian Republic's relative lag behind the all-union level in the main economic indicators. Just think -- we have been conducting this difficult struggle for 12 whole years!

And here the question naturally arises: Why was this serious lag and this profound gap allowed to occur?

Imagine, comrades, how we would have looked now and what a position we would have been in if the republic had been at the all-union level in 1972. It can be said with confidence that we would now have been occupying the most front-ranking positions in our country.

It is now quite obvious that this lag came about because we were not able to forecast or look ahead, had not properly mastered the method of scientific provision, and were unable to make an in-depth analysis of the processes taking place in the economy and social life. This, comrades, is a bitter but very instructive lesson.

How do things stand now? It can be boldly said that we have begun to analyze the work done and define the tasks for the present on the basis of in-depth analysis. But we are still unable to define tasks for the future, especially the distant future, with the same in-depth knowledge of matters. Without this it is literally impossible to organize work sensibly and plan and run the national economy competently.

In short, WE MUST LEARN TO LOOK AHEAD, MAKE FORECASTS, AND DEFINE PROSPECTS, AND THESE PROSPECTS MUST NOT BE AN ABSTRACT CONCEPT FOR US, BUT THE PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPING SPECIFIC SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, SPECIFIC REGIONS, AND SPECIFIC ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS MINDFUL OF THE MORE DISTANT FUTURE.

This approach and this method are needed primarily by young people and those of our young cadres who will soon be embarking on life and supplementing the ranks of the builders of communism. They need them in order to become tempered and grow strong and to know and have a good grasp of the tasks, not only of the present day, but of the future, too. Precisely this formulation of the question and this demand -- working with an eye to the future -- is of enormous educational and mobilizing significance.

That is why we are raising the problems of the 21st century. That is why we want to see the Georgia of the year 2000 today. THIS PROBLEM IS NOW OF THE SAME PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE AS THE FULFILLMENT OF OUR PRODUCTION PLANS AND THE FULFILLMENT OF THE TARGETS FOR OUR ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPLEX.

In speaking about this, we call on comrades to live not just for present-day concerns, but to think about the future as well.

This is the approach that incorporates the principle of continuity. Precisely this has been the demand of the leaders of our party and of the Soviet state, starting from Vladimir Ilich Lenin, party founder and leader of the revolution.

THE STEADY INCREASE IN THE STANDARD OF PARTY AND STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMY, THE AMELIORATION OF THE STYLE OF PARTY WORK, AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE STATE APPARATUS ARE OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE UNDER MODERN CONDITIONS. It is necessary to further increase the role of party committees as organs of political leadership and examine all problems from the standpoint of further boosting organizational and political work.

In the light of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum's instructions, it is very important to clearly delineate the functions of party committees and the tasks of state organs. Delineating functions in no way means that party organizations can shirk economic questions by completely dumping them on soviet organs. That would be taking the easy way out. Finding different paths is more difficult.

We have done much to eliminate duplication in work.

This, strictly speaking, has been the aim of all the administrative experiments conducted in the republic, which have made it their objective to improve the coordination of territorial planning and administration, achieve the fuller unification of the interests of sectorial and territorial leadership, and overcome elements of departmentalism and local self-interest. The nature of these innovations predetermines the broad participation of soviets in the economic and cultural building of the relevant regions.

After all, the economic administration organs set up in the course of the experiments are part of soviet ispolkoms. They simultaneously hold both economic and state leadership powers, thereby forming a territorial-intersector regional administration structure. This is very important. A new model for the functioning of local soviet ispolkoms is essentially being tested here, whereby the range of their duties is substantially expanded and their rights and independence become correspondingly more extensive.

The delineation of the functions and responsibility of party and economic organs is of special significance in such a complex sector of the economy as agricultural production. In rayon agro-industrial associations, party committees have acquired a reliable support in implementing the party's agrarian policy in the countryside, having obtained the opportunity to focus their main attention on organizational and political work.

That is why we have been striving so persistently to complete what has been begun and create a well-ordered system of administration -- from the center through grassroots components -- for running agricultural production and the entire agro-industrial complex. The formation of the administrative organs of which we have dreamed for many years is being basically completed with the organic inclusion of rayon associations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and land reclamation administrations in the rayon agro-industrial associations. THE OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS FOR VIRTUALLY A COMPLETE DELINEATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF PARTY, SOVIET, AND ECONOMIC ORGANS WILL BE CREATED IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, CONDITIONS THAT MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR US TO SUCCESSFULLY PURSUE OUR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PROPERLY COORDINATE THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM, WHICH WILL BE MANAGED BY ECONOMIC CADRES.

Thus, for instance, the creation of the State Committee for Agricultural Production on the basis of three republic organs has not only simplified and reduced the cost of the administrative apparatus, but has also made the actual administration of sectors significantly easier. The state committee now resolves questions that were previously resolved only in the Council of Ministers, or the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

At the same time, it should not be thought that all questions linked with delineating the functions and responsibility of party, soviet, and economic organs have now been totally settled. The practice whereby ministries and departments submit questions for Central Committee examination without putting forward any specific proposals for solving them has still not been eradicated.

FOR PARTY COMMITTEES TO CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH THE ECONOMY, COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO HAS EMPHASIZED, MEANS THEIR CONCERNING THEMSELVES ABOVE ALL WITH THE PEOPLE MANAGING THE ECONOMY and indeed, when you think deeply about it, all the achievements in the republic's socioeconomic development are primarily the result of the republic party organization's consistent and purposeful work with our cadres and the cadres' own work.

Substantial improvements have taken place in the molding of leading cadre personnel. Old and young workers are now working better together, more women are occupying leading posts, the number of people representing different nationalities has expanded, their educational qualifications have risen, and so forth. WE MUST CONTINUE TO DEVELOP A SPIRIT OF INITIATIVES AND CREATIVITY IN LEADERS OF ALL LEVELS WHEN TAKING DECISIONS AND ENSURE THAT THEY SHOW BOLDNESS AND INDEPENDENCE IN IMPLEMENTING THEM AND A SENSE OF HIGH RESPONSIBILITY AND OBJECTIVITY IN ASSESSING RESULTS.

The whole practice of studying the personal qualities of leaders, overcoming deficiencies and undesirable features in them, and consolidating and developing positive aspects of their activity must continue to be directed toward this. This principally concerns the party assessment of cadres and the confirmation of the character references by party committee bureaus. Detailed character references, which reveal a worker's qualities and contain specific suggestions to improve the style and methods of his activity, have already been compiled on virtually all newly confirmed cadres on the Central Committee appointments list. This work needs to be carried out in a thorough way, and not by merely going through the motions.

Regular reports to the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat on leaders' fulfillment of official duties, particular decisions, and specific assignments have become an efficient way of studying their professional and moral qualities. Their training period in the Central Committee, other republic organs, in the Center for Improving Cadres' Qualifications, and so forth is playing a considerable role in improving individual work with leaders.

Further enhancement of our cadres' responsibility and independence, particularly in economic organs and at grass roots level, is also required. At the beginning of January 1983, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau adopted a resolution on enhancing the role and responsibility of ministry and department collegiums in management. Study of the question showed that many ministries and departments had grave shortcomings and omissions in their work style and methods. Specific measures were determined and specific instructions given to improve the practical management of various sectors. A year has now passed. However, the necessary breakthrough in the work of many organizations has not yet been seen.

We would ask that Central Committee secretaries, Central Committee Departments, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the republic Council of Ministers be more exacting when dealing with the questions of developing an active, creative work style on the part of Soviet organs at the local level, local soviets, and their ispolkoms, ministries, and departments. We had a very detailed discussion on these problems at the republic meeting to implement soviet ispolkom chairmen last year. It is essential to implement the decisions adopted in a more consistent and persistent way and to seek to achieve a high return from them.

The measures aimed at enhancing the responsibility of soviet and economic organs in the light of the party's present requirements must be implemented more rapidly. It is extremely important here to sharply increase the role of labor collective and primary party organizations. An atmosphere conducive to the very best use of existing potential and reserves must be created within them.

Party organizations and economic leaders must consider comprehensively and in depth how best to organize the matter of elaborating counterplans, further improving the team contract, reducing cadre turnover, ensuring correct placement of people, improving labor organization and incentives, increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition and other forms and methods capable of stimulating labor collectives to achieve high end results, and comprehensively developing the masses' initiative and creativity.

Addressing the ceremonial session in Tbilisi, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that A CREATIVE APPROACH TO INTRAPARTY WORK AND IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY GUARANTEES UNDOUBTED SUCCESS IN ALL OUR DEEDS. He then went on to observe that he had frequently spoken publicly about this, citing among others, examples of Georgian party work, and EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT WE WOULD MAINTAIN OUR CREATIVE APPROACH TO WORK IN THE FUTURE.

We for our part are able to add that the work experience of our republic's party organizations has also found reflection in Konstantin Ustinov's fundamental works on questions of party building. We say this not without pride or a sense of deep gratitude. So far as a creative approach to work is concerned, we are able to assure our party Central Committee and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that WE WILL ALWAYS REMAIN COMMITTED TO THIS APPROACH, SINCE THIS APPROACH AND THESE KINDS OF PRINCIPLES ARE DEAR TO US AND WE FIND OUR GREATEST SATISFACTION IN CREATIVE WORK, AND WE GIVE OUR ASSURANCES THAT WE WILL CONTINUE TO SEEK OUT NEW, MORE RATIONAL WAYS OF RESOLVING THE TASKS CONFRONTING US AND THEREBY JUSTIFY THE HOPES PLACED IN US.

We need a creative, concrete approach right now. There is not, nor must there be, any place for leadership concerned only with generalities; we must renounce such methods once and for all.

Since there are SPECIFIC PROBLEMS, A SPECIFIC PLAN, AND A SPECIFIC WORK SECTOR IN WHICH A SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL WORKS, WE CALL ON, INDEED, WE CATEGORICALLY DEMAND THAT ALL COMRADES LEARN TO RESOLVE SPECIFIC TASKS CONNECTED WITH SPECIFIC PHENOMENA.

The question may arise as to whether we are not reducing the whole matter to the level of narrow practicality, to the exclusion of theory. It may be said with confidence that this danger does not menace us, since what we are demanding from our comrades, and above all our leading cadres, is that they resolve specific tasks, know how to analyze facts and events, and draw scientifically sound conclusions from this analysis.

The following dialectical relationship is visible here: PEOPLE MUST CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH A SPECIFIC MATTER AND LEARN TO DRAW SPECIFIC CONCLUSIONS AND GENERALIZATIONS SO AS TO INFLUENCE PRACTICAL MATTERS EVEN MORE EFFECTIVELY AND COMPETENTLY. That is our approach.

The tenet put forward at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum on the need to ensure an increasingly close relationship between economic, social, spirtual progress in Soviet society is of fundamental significance. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE, IT WAS SAID, TO RAISE THE ECONOMY TO A QUALITATIVELY NEW LEVEL WITHOUT CREATING THE REQUISITE SOCIAL AND IDEOLOGICAL PRECONDITIONS FOR THIS. LIKEWISE, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO RESOLVE PRESSING PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS WITHOUT RELIANCE ON A FIRM FOUNDATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY.

These two aspects are interrelated and organically determine each other. It is from this viewpoint that the tasks of ideological and political education work must be regarded in equal measure today, and the whole experience accumulated by us in this area also evaluated. We must always proceed from the premise that labor successes are largely determined and conditioned by the level of people's political culture and civic awareness and largely depend on the level of their creative activity and initiative.

We can see this in the example provided by a number of party organizations where new and interesting forms of ideological work are being created in labor collectives. Tbilisi aircraft builders, for example, have created an institute for organisers of ideological work within the teams themselves and have approached this work, which has received our approval, in a committed and creative way. Effective and productive educational work with people is being carried out at the Zhinvali GES and on the Tkviavi village kolkhoz in Goriyskiy Rayon. Many such examples can be adduced from other rayons, enterprises, organizations, scientific establishments, and educational institutions.

A harmonious and integrated concept of long-term party ideological activity was elaborated in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's report to the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which raised major theoretical problems in the improvement of developed socialist society and topical questions of party ideological and mass political work.

We must structure all our practical work in conformity with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June and Extraordinary February Plenums, resolving the prescribed tasks as a package.

A comprehensive approach to resolving the very important problems of ideological work presupposes a close, organic combination of effective forms and methods of ideological-political, labor, and moral education. All these must be adopted here and brought into operation: Political enlightenment, economic education, internationalist and military-patriotic education, and education in the labor collective, the family, and place of resident. In all their activity, party organizations are required to inculcate the lofty ideological, political, and moral qualities of Soviet man.

The education of the masses is a vital, dynamic process which constantly presents new tasks requiring the close, organic combination of political, organizational, and economic activity and enhanced responsibility on the part of enterprise and establishment leaders for the state of educational work in labor collectives.

It is essential that not only party and soviet organs, but all ministries and departments show constant concern to mold an integrated, harmoniously developed individual, while always remembering that BUILDING A NEW WORLD means, as the plenum stressed, TIRELESSLY CONCERNING ONESELF WITH MOLDING THE PERSON OF THE NEW WORLD AND WITH HIS IDEOLOGICAL AND MORAL GROWTH.

Comrades!

Continuity, which has already been mentioned, is what characterizes the Soviet Union's stance both in the international arena and in the domestic policy field. It was firmly stated from the lofty rostrum of the plenum that WE WILL NOT DEVIATE IN THE SLIGHTEST FROM THIS POLICY, THE LENINIST POLICY OF PEACE.

Peace or war? That is today's dilemma.

The Soviet Union has made its irrevocable choice. It has chosen peace rather than war. It has chosen to disarm rather than arm. It has chosen to defend the people's rights to independence and social progress rather than to encroach upon those rights. It has chosen detente rather than confrontation. And it has chosen peaceful competition rather than military rivalry.

This was stressed with renewed force at the CPSU Central Committee Central Committee Extraordinary February Plenum. The CPSU is opposed to the ideological dispute turning into a confrontation between states and peoples, and opposed to weapons and the readiness to resort to them becoming the yardstick of the social systems' potential.

Nevertheless, there has surely been no chilling in international affairs in the last 40 years as dangerous as that which we are witnessing today. And it is not we who are to blame for this. The Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe have been broken off. The siting of new American medium-range missiles on the European Continent is posing a grave threat to peace. The salvoes of guns in Lebanon rumble in dangerous proximity to our frontiers.

The not-unknown Barry Goldwater, the same Goldwater who helped Reagan to make his political career, has cynically said that "We would rather consign all this world to the next rather than allow it to live under communism."

Those are the kinds of "bellicose adventurists," as K.U. Chernenko called them, to whom the following words of his were addressed: "Threats will not intimidate us. Our defense is strong and we have the ability to defend all that has been achieved by the Soviet people's labor."

Profound meaning is to be found in the thesis that THE SOVIET UNION AS A GREAT SOCIALIST POWER IS FULLY AWARE OF ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PEOPLES TO MAINTAIN AND CONSOLIDATE PEACE.

One may boldly describe the actions of the CPSU and Soviet diplomacy and our Peace Program for the Eighties as a genuine socialist peace offensive.

We are currently witness to an immense increase in our country's international prestige. The leaders of the fraternal parties of our mighty socialist community rate highly the CPSU Central Committee's firm resolve to continue consistently and purposefully the foreign policy course outlined by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The visits to Moscow by high-ranking foreign delegations from all continents is also evidence of the impressive scale of the influence which the Soviet Union now exerts on the whole course of world events.

The world has been able to see for itself that THE SOVIET UNION EXTENDS THE HAND OF GOODWILL TO ALL STATES PREPARED TO HELP REDUCE INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF TRUST IN THE WORLD BY PRACTICAL DEEDS RATHER THAN VERBAL DECLARATIONS.

Comrades!

Our plenum is devoted to the results of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary February Plenum. However, we regard today's discussion merely as the beginning of the considerable long-term work which lies ahead of us.

And in conclusion, I would like to say one thing further. Before Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's arrival in Tbilisi in October 1982, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said to him: "We are indebted to the Georgian capital of Tbilisi. The city has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the 65th anniversary of October is approaching, and it would be a good thing if you were to make the award..." Konstantin Ustinovich spoke about this himself when he addressed the ceremonial session in Tbilisi.

We have recalled this again because the day is approaching when the Georgian SSR will be presented with its third Order of Lenin, which it has been awarded for the considerable successes achieved by the republic's working people in economic and cultural building and in commemoration of the bicentennial of the Georgiyevsk Treaty of Friendship between Russia and Georgia.

It is the honored duty of every Communist and every citizen to worthily greet this notable day, which is an important and crucial event in the life of the Georgian Communist Party, all the republic's working people, and people of all ages and generations and of all nations and ethnic groups living in the republic.

Therefore, we must prepare for this event in the most responsible way. As always, the jubilee must become for all of us a vigorous review of our actions and of all our work and must be marked by us with new successes in labor, high economic indicators, even more substantial achievements in economic and cultural building, still greater strengthening of discipline at all levels, and the introduction of exemplary order in all spheres of life in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm and creativity.

A JUBILEE ONLY BECOMES A TRUE JUBILEE WHEN IT IS BACKED UP BY PERSISTENT AND SELFLESS LABOR, LABOR WHICH MERITS OUR SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND'S SUPREME AWARD.

The CPSU Central Committee February Plenum particularly emphasized that OUR PARTY'S STRENGTH LIES IN ITS UNITY, LOYALTY TO MARXISM-LENINISM, AND ABILITY TO DEVELOP AND DIRECT THE MASSES" CREATIVE ACTIVITY AND UNITED THEM IDEOLOGICALLY AND ORGANIZATIONALLY WHILE BEING GUIDED BY TRIED LENINIST PRINCIPLES AND METHODS.

Allow me, dear comrades, on your behalf, on behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, all the republic party organizations, and every Communist to assure our party's Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee's Leninist Politburo and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally that we will CONSTANTLY STRENGTHEN OUR PARTY'S UNITY, WILL ALWAYS BE LOYAL TO MARXISM-LENINISM AND WILL ALWAYS DEVELOP AND DIRECT THE MASSES' CREATIVE ACTIVITY AND UNITE THEM IDEOLOGICALLY AND ORGANIZATIONALLY WE WILL ACT IN A LENINIST MANNER!

THE GEORGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ALWAYS HAS BEEN, IS, AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE A LOYAL COMBAT DETACHMENT OF THE CPSU

CPSU'S KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH CP PLENUM

PM161126 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed "abbreviated stenographic version" of speech by D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, at the 27 February 1984 12th plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee in Alma-Ata: "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Extraordinary Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming from the Speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"

[Text] Comrades!

The 13 February extraordinary plenum of our party Central Committee examined the question of electing a general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum was held at a time when great sorrow had befallen the Soviet people and all progressive mankind: Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding figure of the Leninist party and the Soviet state, ardent patriot, and indefatigable fighter for peace and communism, departed this life.

The Leninist party's enormous vital strength, its monolithic cohesion, and its unshakable unity with the people were manifested especially vividly in the days when we bade farewell to Yuriy Vladimirovich. The Communists and all Soviet people closed their ranks even more closely round the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo.

In an atmosphere of unanimity the CPSU Central Committee elected to the post of general secretary of our party's Central Committee Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, eminent figure of the party and state and very close comrade-in-arms of such leaders of the Leninist type as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko has behind him extensive and multifaceted experience of Komsomol, party, and state activity and has graduated from the rich school of life. He has shown himself to be a talented organizer and propagandist of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. He has played an eminent role in elaborating important theoretical problems of developed socialism.

The Soviet people and our party rightly link his name with the guarantee of continuity in the 26th congress course and its precise and rigorous implementation. They wholly and totally support the stipulations and conclusions contained in Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Extraordinary Plenum.

Everyone who reads the materials of this plenum becomes convinced of the steadiness of the highway along which the Communist Party is leading the Soviet people toward new achievements. This is a course of consolidating the economic, spiritual, and defense potential of the land of the soviets, of further raising the working people's well-being and of comprehensively developing and improving socialist democracy.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech is yet another vivid demonstration of the Soviet Union's loyalty to the cause of peace all over the world and of averting the threat of thermonuclear war. The CPSU leader clearly declared that the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to do everything to improve the international political climate and develop trust between states.

No one will succeed in deflecting the USSR from the only correct path -- the path of peace, creation, and progress. Relying on the working people's boundless trust and all-around support, the CPSU is confidently leading the Soviet people along the great Lenin's path, along October's path.

In his program speech, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, accurately and constructively described our tasks -- both the immediate and the long-term ones -- comprehensively analyzed the achievements, and defined the continuity of forthcoming actions.

Now these stipulations and conclusions must become the basis of organizational and political activity by the republican party organization.

And what specifically, comrades, are we talking about?

Above all else, about stepping up even further the positive processes within the party and society that have started growing firm roots in our life, giving primary attention to the fundamental reforms linked with the persistent consolidation of organization and order in all sectors of communist building. This has been and remains a pivotal issue for us. This precisely is the underlying theme of the decisions taken at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982), December (1983), and February (1984) Plenums.

The consistent fulfillment of these decisions, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, is our direct obligation.

This, comrades, is first.

Second: We must improve increasingly persistently and effectively the style and methods of party leadership in all economic, social, and spiritual processes occurring in society.

One of the channels of this work, as the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum emphasized, is to draw an accurate dividing line between the functions of party committees and the tasks of state and economic organs. It is time to resolutely put an end to the practice whereby some economic leaders strive beyond all limits to cover themselves at the expense of party organs while the latter, for their part, undertake functions that are alien to them, a practice that generates unnecessary duplication and, ultimately, irresponsible.

It is an important feature of true party style to skillfully rely on theory and experience, take into account the working people's demands and moods, consistently check practical actions against the sociopolitical perception of the working class and against the directness, substantiation by life, and clarity of the working man's judgments, and wage a constant struggle in matters large and small to comsolidate our system's foundation -- social justice.

Third: The questions of managing the economy and improving the economic mechanism. The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized with renewed strength the need to create all the social and ideological conditions for highly efficient productive labor. It was noted in this connection that the party expects greater independence, creative quests, and initiative from our economic cadres.

The problems of communist education are closely linked with all this. Today we are obliged to resolve these problems by relying exclusively on the long-term instructions given by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the plenum report by Comrade K.U. Chernenko on the topical tasks of the party's ideological and mass-political work. Here it is important to strive, not formally but in deeds, to ensure that all ideological work corresponds as fully as possible with the nature of the complex, and at times contradictory, problems of modern times, providing a correct world outlook guide in the struggl against everything that is alien to the Soviet way of life.

The materials of the February (1984) plenum and the stipulations and conclusions in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's plenum speech have been ardently supported and fully approved by the republic's communists and working people. Their widespread discussion and study have been launched everywhere. Party meetings are taking place, obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums are in preparation, and the large ideological aktiv has joined in the propagandization and explanation of the plenum materials.

We must bring the February plenum's letter and spirit to the awareness of every Communist in the republic and to every single inhabitant of Kazakhstan, explaining in great detail among all categories of working people the total continuity in the Leninist course of the party's domestic and foreign policy and its line of comprehensively boosting the country's economy, science, and culture and the people's well-being, the line of consistently strengthening organization, order, and discipline.

This is the duty of party committees and the combat task of the day.

It is important for the constructive conclusions and ideas of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum to literally permeate all our activity and each of its sectors. We are obliged, on the basis of the plenum decisions, to act -- in Lenin's words -- as one person, jointly and cohesively ensuring unity of words and deeds by aiming not at bombastic phrases but at the specific achievement of weighty end results.

This primarily means fulfilling and overfulfilling national economic plans in all sectors within the set schedules, highly efficiently, and to a high quality.

In this connection Comrade D.A. Kunayev emphasized that the fate of the 5-year plan as a whole will largely depend on the fulfillment of plans for its 4th year, something that was extensively discussed at the preceding 11th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. All of the plenum's stipulations, conclusions, and decisions remain in force.

The time that has passed has confirmed that the republic has the economy, science, and culture without exception. The best of the republic's oblasts, cities, and labor collectives have been awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners for the results in last year's all-union socialist competition. It is important to continue to operate more fully and effectively in all sectors, within the spirit of party requirements. This is our direct and immediate obligation.

The speaker went on to dwell on the pivotal problems whose successful solution will provide a firm quarantee of plan fulfillment in all sectors of the republic's national economy.

Speaking of the work of the republic's multisectorial industry, Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted that, on the whole, it is functioning normally. Output worth tens of millions of rubles was sold in excess of plan in January. The planned output volume growth has been exceeded. Labor productivity has grown. This accounted for over three-fourths of output growth. Faster rates of development have been achieved in the basic sectors -- power, nonferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industry, and machine building.

The results are weighty and remarkable. But, the speaker said, they could have been much better had not some of the republic's production associations and enterprises wrecked the January program. Individual enterprises in Dzhambul, Alma-Ata, East Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, and Turgay Oblasts particularly "excelled" in this respect. It is totally impermissible that the ministries headed by Comrades Tymbayev, Dzherembayev, Alyabayev, and Sarzhanov reduced the volume of output compared with the same period last year. The Chimkentshina Association (Comrade Tereshchenko), the Guryev Chemical Plant (Comrade Sappayev), and the Karagandatsement Association (Comrade Kusainov) fell short in their production output, while the Karmetkombinat (Comrade Akbiyev) failed to fulfill its January product mix plan.

Irregularities were allowed to occur by power workers in Ekibastuz (Comrades Abdullayev, Yerpilov, and Temirbayev).

It is necessary to impose order concerning discipline in contractual deliveries, primarily within the systems of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy (Comrade Takezhanov), the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry (Comrade Alderbayev), the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Parimbetov), and the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Comrade Lomov).

The planned volume indicators for quality are being fulfilled on the whole. The volume of higher quality items in the general production output increased considerably in January. It is that much more irritating that people have not tackled properly the urgent question of quality everywhere. Enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, led by Comrades Ibragimov, Murzagaliyev, and Chernyshov, are particularly slow in this.

And another important question -- the production of consumer goods, including goods for children. The output of these goods in excess of the January plan amounted to a solid sum. Despite this, however, enterprises under the Gossnab (Comrade Tankibayev), the Ministry of Highways (Comrade Bekbulatov), and industries in Kustanay and Turgay Oblast failed to reach the targets. This is why the problems of variety and of comprehensively improving the consumer qualities of goods can in no way be taken off the agenda.

There can be only one general conclusion: eliminate the above-mentioned defects and implement exhaustive measures to guarantee the fulfillment of the socialist pledges adopted.

The movement for above-plan labor productivity growth and additional reduction of the prime cost of output has spread widely in the republic, just as it has all over the country. The significance of this movement was discussed extensively at our last plenum.

Today hundreds of labor collectives are persistently struggling to successfully fulfill the higher socialist pledges. Many of them are fully resolved to achieve higher percentages of productivity growth and prime cost reduction. The tone is set by the Ust-Kamenogorsk titanium-magnesium combine (Comrade Baybekov and Zhuk) and lead-zinc combine (Comrades Kulenov and Klyuyev), the Irtyshsk chemical-metallurgical plant (Comrades Drayenkov and Zinchenko), the Novo-Dzhambul phosphorus plant (Comrades Murzaglaiyev and Dyukov) and superphosphates plant (Comrades Yegorov and Suleymenov), and the Karaganda hosiery factory (Comrades Sarsembekov and Tyshkevich). Their words do not diverge from their deeds.

The situation, however, is not the same everywhere. The collective of the Karagandaugol Association (Comrade Drizhd) and a number of enterprises under the republic's Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy (Comrade Takezhanov), Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade Alybayev), Ministry of Highways (Comrade Bekbulatov), and Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Murzagaliyev), where to this very day the work force is still excessive, are not coping with their pledges.

Or let us take the use of material resources. There are still quite a few economic managers who think in the old-fashioned way: That is the plan, these are the rates -- all is well and quite sufficient. But the cost of it all is quite a different matter. Here is just one instance. Comrade Atabayev, director of Dzhambul's Khimprom Association, explains the long idle time of installations by the shortage of coke. Meanwhile, last year alone the amount of coke put to improper use was enough for a whole month's active work.

Or take the instances of consigning equipment and machinery that are in good order to the scrapyard. We must put an end to such bungling once and for all.

This is not the first time we raise with all urgency the task of more fully assimilating production capacities. The above-mentioned Chimkentshina Association, while having a large reserve of underutilized capacities and all the necessary raw materials and cadres, systematically fails to fulfill its plans.

At the Leninogorsk polymetallic combine (Comrade Dumanov), an entire range of capacities are utilized significantly below the design indicators. Capacities at the Tselinograd iron foundry (Comrade Trifanchev) are utilized only 50 percent. Shift utilization is not high at the Kaztyazhpromarmatura Association (Comrade Kharchevnikov) and the Sborochnyye Mekhanizmy Association (Comrade Farber).

All these shortcoming must be immediately eliminated.

Many of the republic's collectives are participating in the large-scale experiment in expanding enterprises' rights and enhancing their responsibility for the results of economic activity. Some people, however, approached this work without due preparation and an impermissible passivity can be noticed. Furthermore, two of the nine enterprises participating in the experiment -- the Kentau transformer plant (Comrade An) and the Taldy-Kurgan lead battery plant (Comrade Nurzhigitov) -- failed to cope with some important indicators in January.

It appears, as the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum noted, that some economic leaders expect the experiment's results to provide some kind of a cover for their desire to work in the old-fashioned way. Today those who participate in the experiment, and those who do not, must understand clearly that, in the final analysis, all our actions must be directed toward steady growth of labor productivity. It is labor productivity that has been and still remains the most complete and most general criterion for the extent of social production's intensification.

I have already said that the January productivity plan was overfulfilled by our industry as a whole. Nevertheless, many enterprises under the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, and the Ministry of Fish Industry have failed to achieve output growth generated by this factor, while the system of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry allowed a reduction in the volume of normative net output while increasing work force numbers.

Productivity plans are not being fully completed by enterprises under the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and the Ministry of Rural Construction, nor by the Alma-Ata Main Administration of Construction or by industry in East Kazakhstan and Turgay Oblasts.

The growth of the wages fund within the system of the Ministry of Light industry is still outstripping the growth of labor productivity.

This situation must be put right by drawing on the creative initiative of labor collectives, widespread effective socialist competition, and the fulfillment of counterplans.

Counterplans must now become a kind of focus for the specific application of creative strength and initiative by each collective and for the activation of all reserves for growth in labor productivity and production efficiency. They must reflect a collective's real potential to produce more, better, and higher quality goods without additional material and technical expenditure, by improving labor organizations, savings, and thrift and by mobilizing additional potential. The fulfillment of counterplans must, of course, be widely encouraged both materially and morally.

Comrades! Now, about the work of our construction workers. Certain positive trends emerged and have been consolidated here on the whole, and they must be further developed. It is gratifying that the concentration of efforts on projects scheduled for commissioning has resulted in a reduction of the above-norm volume of uncompleted construction projects. The commissioning of many major new capacities has been ensured and hundreds of millions of rubles' worth of capital investment has been assimilated.

The achievements are, however, below our potential. We are still encountering impermissible delays in getting started, promises and assurances, empty talk that sometimes acts as a cover for absolutely useless practices. The correct distribution of forces is not ensured everywhere. The January plan fulfillment at construction sites scheduled for commissioning under the Ministry for Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Comrade Lomov) and the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin) was lower than at other projects.

Urgent work is progressing only slowly at the Karaganda cement plant and the Kzyl-Orda factory for nonwoven materials. The visits paid to these construction sites by Ministers Comrades Parimbetov and Ibragimov, accompanied by Comrade Lomov, have yet to produce results.

The time has come to take more energetic measures for the commissioning of new capacities at the Karatau Association, the Novo-Dzhambul phosphorus plant, the Alma-Ata furniture association and biological combine, the Turgay mixed feed plant, and the Petropavlovsk milk combine.

Party obkoms and gorkoms must deal extensively and as soon as possible with both group "A" and group "B" projects scheduled for commissioning, as well as with other projects, and, together with the construction ministries, must take exhaustive measures to ensure their commissioning on schedule.

I have to point out once more the impermissibility of having imported or home-produced equipment lying idle. In the final analysis, someone must be held responsible for this personally and according to the full force of the law.

Comrades! Here is something that must be mentioned particularly. Party, soviet, and economic organs still sometimes lose sight of the most important problems of housing, municipal, cultural, and consumer service construction, as well as questions pertaining to medical, trade, and consumer service facilities for the people.

They can and must do better in building housing in Ktyubinsk, East Kazakhstan, Guryev, Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda, and Turgay Oblasts.

Alma-Ata, Kzyl-Orda, and Chimkent Oblasts must look into instances of crude violations in housing allocation, while Karaganda, Semipalantinsk, Kokchetav, and Pavlodar Oblasts must investigate the poor standards of housing repairs.

As regards the construction workers themselves, the fulfillment of their extensive program today depends directly on the standards of leadership in the sector.

Each construction ministry and department, jointly with the republic's Gosstroy (Comrade Bektemisov), must investigate and immediately take in hand the comprehensive program for intensification of production and approach more boldly the flexible forms of labor organization which have proved their high economic effect.

Party committees must once more critically analyze questions of party leadership in the sector, and they must support more actively and not neglect anything new and advanced that exists and can be applied in capital construction.

Speaking about the state of affairs in the republic's rural economy, Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted that the current livestock wintering is better organized. Compared with last January, the population of animals and poultry has risen and there has been an increase in the average daily weight gain by cattle and in milk yields. This is not bad. But this does not at all mean that all questions have been resolved. We must not forget, the speaker emphasized, that the republic's average indicators cover up many sovkhozes, kolkhozes, rayons, and even oblasts that fail to cope with the targets. Therefore, conclusions must be drawn from this, too.

It is the paramount duty of obkoms, rural raykoms, party organizations in sovkhozes and kolkhozes, all rural Communists, and all the republic's working people to respond with deeds to the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum decisions. In the year of the 30th anniversary of the opening up of the virgin and long-fallow lands we must raise even higher the republic's role as a major and reliable grain and livestock raising base of the country, please the motherland with large quantities of Kazakh grain, and deliver to the state as much meat, milk, and other products as possible. And everyone must begin this by fulfilling and overfulfilling all the plans for the first quarter, remembering that a good start will determine the high end results.

The speaker went on to dwell on the situation in several other sectors of the republic's economy.

He noted that the republic's railroads overfulfilled their January plan for freight and passenger transportation. Freight shipments increased compared with last year. Road transport workers did not lag behind the railroad workers. Air transport workers coped successfully with all the basic technical and economic indicators. Many communications subdivisions are working quite well.

At the same time, shortcomings persist in communications and in transportation, especially in railroad transportation. Last March the Alma-Ata railroad's leadership and its chief, Comrade Kobzhasarov, reported back to the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. Almost a year has gone by without any noticeable improvement in the state of affairs. The railroad has not introduced order in the organization of labor. Many services employ people whose education and practical experience have no relation at all to railroads -- stonemasions, teachers, lawyers. At the same time many experts work outside their specialized fields. Meanwhile the management's party committee and Comrade Kesikbayev personally occupy a position of steady noninterference in all this.

Major questions have to be resolved by the system of cultural, medical, trade municipal, and consumer services for the people.

The last Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum critically reviewed work in trade. While state trade as a whole has risen, the same cannot be said yet about cooperative trade that is administered by the Kazakh Potrebsoyuz led by Comrade Tanekeyev.

Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda, Turgay, and Chimkent Oblasts and many rayons in Kustanay, Kokchetav, and Mangyshlak Oblasts failed to meet targets for the volume of consumer services in rural areas.

These important sectors, the speaker said, must be tackled by all party, soviet, trade union, economic, and Komsomol organs, the people's control, and the mass news media. The necessary order here can be imposed, and should have been imposed long ago, by joint efforts.

It was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum that the measures planned by the party on fundamental and basic questions of social and economic development -- and they are not only of economic, but also of great political importance -- will be implemented only if their implementation becomes the main target of daily work by each party organization and each worker.

Hence the need to radically improve the style of party leadership and the methods of party work. This is the question on which the recent report and election campaign focused its attention. The report and election meetings at all levels took place with good organization, businesslike efficiency, profound critical analysis, and constructive proposals by Communists.

The paramount issue now is to consolidate the results of the report and election meetings through specific deeds by each party organization. And here everything depends on our party aktiv, the party committee secretaries, and the members of elected party organs whom the Communists have entrusted with leadership. Their qualitative structure improved noticeably during the report and election campaign. The leadership of party organizations has been joined by people able to resolve practically the tasks of today. The party committees membership now includes more working class representatives and women. About 70 percent of gorkom and raykom secretaries are specialists in different sectors of the national economy. And this is good.

Not everything, however, is well with the young cadres posted to party work. Many places make poor use of graduates from the Academy of Social Sciences and the Higher Party School. Comrades who clearly have no prospects are at times sent for further study, as if only to get rid of them, and are not taken back at work afterwards. An end must be put to such practices. Real workers, instead of ballast, must be sent to do further studies.

The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum placed special emphasis on the need to step up work with cadres. "For party committees," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, "dealing with economic management means above all dealing with the people in charge of economic management. This must be always remembered."

This problem also exists in our republic. It is very acute wherever the party committees have insufficiently improved the style and methods of their work.

Serious complaints can be made against Chu Gorkom (Comrade Abdukarimov). People there are working without initiative and without the due responsibility. And there are things to work on. The Chu locomotive depot, for example, has replaced four chiefs, nine deputy chiefs, and six other leaders since the start of the 5-year plan. Is this a depot, or some sort of a transit yard? But in the gorkom, in contrast, they are all still in their places.

Chimkent Gorkom (Comrade Borisov) examines quite a few important issues to no purpose, without even an elementary monitoring of execution, and shelves many decisions.

The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum spoke in particular about the trust vested by Communists in their comrades by electing them to leadership organs. We cannot fail to see that far from all our workers are living up to this trust as they should. Quite a few instances can be cited in this respect.

Bearing in mind the specific features of our time and the need to further improve socialist democracy, it is incumbent on us to comprehensively help the growth of the prestige and importance of people's soviets at all levels -- from individual and village levels right up to the republic's Supreme Soviet.

The primary aspect of this work must be to breathe some life into the sessions, step up the activity of standing commissions, expand the practice of deputies' questions, and so on.

At all levels, always and everywhere, it is important to react promptly and efficiently to all requests by working people and hold regular reception sessions with them -- in other words, to remain constantly in touch with the development of moods and all events, and not to tolerate red tape and bureaucracy in any circumstances, least of all where the issue concerns the working person's interests, the allocation of housing, the prompt payment of wages, the improvement of labor conditions, the work of trade, consumer services, and cultural institutions, and so forth.

Comrades! Today everyone is aware of the exceptional significance of mass-political and ideological work in today's conditions. The role of this work was emphasized with renewed strength at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech dealt with the need for a more attentive attitude toward the people's initiative and for stepping up the work on socialist competition.

We are not short on experience in this respect, but there are quite a few faults, too. According to trade union reports (Comrade Turysov), 95 percent of the republic's working people participate in competition. In fact, many workers are unaware of either the conditions of competition or their own pledges.

The party committees support quite a few useful initiatives. But here, too, at times the matter fails to progress any further than discussions and publicity. This applies especially to Dzhambul, North Kazakhstan, Dzhezkazgan, Mangyshlak, and Aktyubinsk Oblast.

Mass-political and ideological work, just like before, is not always addressed to specific persons, taking into account their social and public interests. The press including the republic's press, radio, and publishing still provide examples of attempts to live in the old-fashioned way, bypass urgent problems, and smooth over any rough points. Inertia can be observed among some creative organizations and establishments. Furthermore, some collectives have yet to overcome an unhealthy situation, like, for example, the Kazakhtelefilm collective (Comrades Smailov and Akhmetov). There are quite a few defects in the work of museums, libraries, and the book trade. Inadequate work is being done by cultural institutions in North Kazakhstan and Pavlodar Oblasts and several rayons in Alma-Ata and Kustanay Oblasts. This state of affairs should have been set right a long time ago, taking guidance from party decisions and especially the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the 10th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

Comrades! Election day for the USSR Supreme Soviet is approaching. Work on preparing for the elections has now entered its final stage. There is no doubt that the voters will unanimously support the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people. It is our direct duty to make more active and more skillful use of the universal enthusiasm caused by the forthcoming elections for the purpose of efficiently resolving the topical tasks set by the party, implementing in due course the voters' instructions, critical remarks, and requests and further developing and improving socialist democracy.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum confirmed with renewed strength our party's and state's total adherence to the cause of strengthening peace and international security. Following the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko and other party and government leaders met with the heads of many delegations from foreign countries that had come to Moscow. It was again firmly declared that the Soviet Union, as a great socialist power, is fully aware of its responsibility for safeguarding and strengthening peace.

We are open, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted, to peaceful and mutual advantageous cooperation with states from all continents. But we will never allow anyone to disturb the military equilibrium that has been achieved. We will continue to take care of strengthening our country's defense capability and ensuring that we always have sufficient means with which to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurers.

This, basically, is the range of questions linked with the implementation of the stipulations and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum -- complex and responsible questions. Today we need, more than ever before, initiative and creativity, persistence and skill, purposefulness and adherence to principles.

We are talking about unconditional fulfillment of the current year's plans, targets, and pledges and about shock work without laggards, which will determine to a significant extent the fate of the 5-year plan as a whole. This is important for the steady and dynamic development of our multisectorial economy, the further growth of working people's well-being, and the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

To ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and targets is the duty of every labor collective, every leader, and every party committee.

This task is well within the powers of our republic's party organization. There is no doubt that it will be successfully fulfilled.

Allow me. on your behalf, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally, that it will be so.

KUZNETSOV DECORATES STATE, SCIENCE FIGURES

LD152011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] It was annouced today that Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has presented in the Kremlin USSR orders to leaders of a number of ministries and departments and science and cultural figures.

The order of Lenin was awarded to Zhdanov, member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Zguridi, film producer of the central studios of popular science and educational films and people's artist of the USSR; and Tropkin, director of Politicheskaya Literatura press of the CPSU Central Committee.

The orders of the October Revolution was awarded to Academician Bayev; Vladychenko, chairman of the State Committee for Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision; and (Lopatkin), member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. The order of the Red Banner of Labor and of People's Friendship were also presented.

The certificate awarding the rank of army general and the marshal's star was presented to Comrade Yazov.

Those receiving the awards cordially thanked the CPSU and the Soviet state for their high appreciation of their work. Comrade Kuznetsov warmly congratulated them and wished them fresh successes in their diverse activity.

GRISHIN ACTIVITIES IN EARLY MARCH REPORTED

PM171535 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian carries reports on Moscow Gorkom First Secretary Grishin's appearances in Moscow in early March as follows:

An unattributed report entitled "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom" carried on page 2 of the 7 March edition states that a conference of party raykom first secretaries held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom heard a report on the USSR Supreme Soviet elections and a report on the city party organizations' organizational and political work to fulfill the tasks set in K.U. Chernenko's speech to Kuybyshevksiy Electoral okrug voters, and notes that "V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference."

An unattributed report entitled "Into Action, Armed With Experience" carried on page 2 of the 8 March edition states that a session of the Moscow Party Gorkom Commission on the socioeconomic problems of developing the city of Moscow was held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and discussed the results of the commission's work in 1983. The report notes that "V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the session."

DOLGIKH ATTENDS UTILITY WORKERS DAY MEETING

LD170040 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting was held today at the Moscow State Central Concert Hall devoted to the day of workers in housing and public utilities and communal service to the population. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrades Dmitriyev and Kabkov, heads of CPSU Central Committee departments, heads of a number of ministries and departments, front-ranking production workers and representatives of the public and of the capital, were in the presidium. Comrade Dudenkov, RSFSR minister of consumer services, delivered a report.

BAYBAKOV-LED GOSPLAN COLLEGIUM VISITS TYUMEN

LD142147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] From 10 to 14 March an extended itinerant collegium of the USSR Gosplan headed by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, has been working in Tyumen oblast. At a meeting with workers, specialists, managers of enterprises and construction projects, and the Communist party aktiv of Novyy Urengoy, Noyabrsk, Nizhnevartovsk, Surgut, and Tubolsk there was discussion of problems involving the development of oil and gas extraction and power industries and of industries related to these in accordance with the requirements of the country's long-term energy program. Special attention was paid to increasing the pace of housing construction and civil construction, consolidating the base of the enterprises of the construction industry, and improving the working and living conditions of the working people.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS WRITER'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

LD152347 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast; announcer-read report over video showing participants at soiree]

[Excerpt] A soiree dedicated to the 60th birthday of writer Yuriy Vasiliyevich Bondarev, hero of socialist labor and Lenin Prize laureate, was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions in Moscow today. Present at the soiree were: Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; representatives of the world of literature and art; and representatives of the public.

EDITORIAL SEEKS ENHANCED PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

PM161440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] The first months of the 4th year of the 5-year plan have been marked by new achievements on all salients of our creative work. During preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the Soviet people summed up the results of what has been done in recent years and once more verified their deeds and plans against the course of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums. This course is aimed at the intensive development of the economy and the further improvement of the people's well-being.

"To make successful headway in implementing our social programs," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at his meeting with voters, "the steady, dynamic growth of the economy and, above all, of its effectiveness, is essential."

Our economic and scientific-technical potential is steadily growing and production forces are being renovated. In 1983, the main indicator of production efficiency -- the pace of labor productivity growth -- was markedly higher than the average annual indicators for the last 5-year plan and the first 2 years of the present one.

The economy is shifting increasingly confidently onto an intensive development footing and is being retooled in a planned manner on the basis of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. The experience of leading associations in the capital like the Likhachev Truck Plant and the Moscow Electric Lamp Plant, Leningrad associations like the Leningrad Optical Instruments Association, Svetlana, and Elektrosila, the Dnepropetrovsk K. Ye Voroshilov plant, and others attest to the fact that only the continuous retooling of production on the basis of new equipment and leading technology and the widespread introduction and improvement of team autonomous financing and the enhancement of the effectiveness of socialist competition help to achieve a rapid tempo and to build up the output of articles while reducing expenditure per unit of output.

At the same time, we are so far primarily using reserves which are on the surface, which are at hand, so to speak. For instance, the consolidation of discipline, organization, and order in work has produced marked success. However, we must go further. Without slackening attention toward these questions, it is important to seek profound qualitative changes in the national economy. And for that it is essential to sustain a course even more persistently toward intensive factors of growth and to raise social production efficiency by every means. The main content of the concept of economic effectiveness, as is well known, primarily consists in the results of production increasing more rapidly than expenditures on it.

The structure of expenditures on the production of various output is not the same, as is well known. In labor-intensive sectors, the prime cost of output largely depends on the level of expenditures on wages and social needs. That means that the mechanization and automation of labor processes and the reduction of the number of workers are the main means of raising effectiveness. In sectors where the proportion of material expenditure in the total cost of output is particularly high, the most important source for the growth of efficiency is the careful use of raw and basic materials.

And in energy-intensive production areas like thermal power, the cement and chemical industries, and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, energy expenditures comprise a substantial proportion of the cost of output. That means that the saving of all types of fuel and energy produces the greatest return. The collectives' attention must also be drawn toward this.

The wide-scale economic experiment which is now being conducted in a number of national economy sectors is making it possible to raise production efficiency in a new and more vigorous way. It is making every worker interested in adopting and fulfilling more stepped up targets and counterplans, is developing the people's initiative and creativity, and is enhancing their responsibility for the end results.

The first months of new style work have shown that where obsolete methods of economic management are boldly broken and people are not afraid of including reserves in plans and socialist pledges, matters are proceeding well. And, conversely, if leaders continue to wait for instructions from above and display inertia and excessive caution in carrying out the experiment, work improves only slowly. As the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Extraordinary Plenum noted, it is necessary "to display more independence at all levels, to quest boldly, and to take justified risks where necessary in order to raise economic efficiency and improve the people's well-being."

Production efficiency largely depends on the standard of management of the national economy -- planning, material and technical supplies, and economic incentives. Much is being done for the purpose, but much still has to be done. For instance, no one doubts that metal, cement, and construction materials must be saved by every means. But do we always obtain the proper return? Far from always, because the work of the construction workers and the level of their payment depend on the overall volume of assimilated -- that is, spent -- funds, a substantial item of which is the cost of all materials. And the greater their expenditure, the higher the proportion of funds released for wages and bonuses. It is clear that for the careful expenditure of resources, we must assess the construction workers' work not in terms of the growth of expenditures, but in terms of the reduction of establishments' materials-intensiveness.

The raising of production efficiency has nothing in common with thriftlessness and extravagance and the squandering of funds or the desire to meet production targets with output which has not been ordered. Yet such instances are still encountered. To eradicate them, it is necessary to seek a high degree of responsibility on the part of each person for the matter in hand. The party organizations and labor collectives must pay constant attention to these questions. Millions of Soviet people will work still better, treat every kilogram of metal and fuel still more thriftily, and prize every working minute of the 5-year plan if the necessary conditions for this are created in the collective and if people can see that their efforts are being encouraged morally and materially. The Communists should march in front of every collective, setting a personal example in work and life.

The higher the degree of efficiency of social production, the more substantial the successes our country will achieve in developing the economy, consolidating the motherland's defense capability, and further improving the Soviet people's living standard.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM151013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Onward to Bold Actions!"]

[Excerpts] Word and deed. Plan and fact. There are some economic managers whose words and plans are poles apart, as they say, from their deeds and facts, and who can cite a host of objective reasons for production disorders. There are others who, realizing the value of words, have become used to action, who counter production difficulties by energetic and bold decisions, and strive to achieve the planned goal. This is why economic initiative has increased and the unfavorable trend of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, whereby there was a slowing in the economic growth rate, has been successfully overcome. Our economy has begun developing more dynamically: Labor productivity is increasing more rapidly and qualitative work indicators have improved. And the problems of the intensification of the economy can and must be resolved more energetically. For this, "it is necessary," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech to the voters of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug, "to resolutely overcome all conservatism and sluggishness. In brief, the slogan of the day in the economic sphere is: from a correct idea, armed with experience -- onward to bold actions!" In the present economic management conditions, there is every opportunity for businesslike initiative.

Of course, the occasions when enterprise leaders themselves request a more demanding plan for their collectives are not very common. What usually happens is quite the reverse: Some economic managers try to conceal reserves and obtain a plan which can be fulfilled without special labor and without the danger of getting into arrears. And thus they are able to produce an impressive report by overfulfilling the reduced target by 1 or 2 percent.

What prompts leading collectives to make life difficult for themselves, as the saying goes? The conditions of the economic experiment which the Ukraine's food industry joined at the beginning of the year have had an effect. Enterprises have been set stable normatives. The latter makes it more profitable to fulfill a demanding plan than to overfulfill a reduced one. Additions to the economic incentive fund are greater for plan production growth indicators than for above-plan indicators. Raw materials and transport are allocated for the additional output envisaged by the plan.

The conditions of the economic experiment which encourage business-like initiative are being extended to all the labor collectives participating in it. However, some enterprises have not been able to take advantage of these favorable circumstances. A number of enterprises in Belorussia's light industry, which are also trying out the improved economic mechanism model, failed to fulfill the plans for contractual supplies in January and did not reach the planned labor productivity growth rate. Why did the leaders of those enterprises and the collectives headed by them not manage to sharply improve the economic indicators even though the conditions for this had been created?

In the speech to the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted that it is necessary to "show greater independence at all levels, to conduct a bold search, to take a justified risk if necessary for the sake of increasing economic efficiency and improving the people's well being -- that is what we expect from our economic cadres."

But it is also true that not all the leaders of enterprises taking part in the experiment display these qualities. Some economic managers are too cautious in their use of the broad rights granted to them and justify their inertia by claiming that they are being let down by subcontractors not participating in the experiment and by local organs which are continuing to divert people away from basic production in order to help other concerns.

Yes, a demanding plan and high pledges are often a risk. But by relying on collective reason and the initiative of workers, an economic leader must make all the calculations and anticipate the results of actions connected with the fulfillment of a demanding program. He must be ready to sacrifice individual profit in order to attain the more important goal.

Why has the number of accounting indicators laid down from above been reduced? Why has the number of items in the product range under the supervision of higher organizations been reduced? Why has independence been provided in the use of production development funds, sociocultural measures, and housing construction? To enable enterprises to take fuller account of consumer demand and to conclude a contract with trade to supply only that output which is being bought and for whose production there is real potential. In brief, the principle is: Do more, work better, and you will receive greater rewards. Your risk, if it is such, is justified: When the output sales plan is fulfilled in the light of contractual supplies, the collective's material incentive fund is immediately increased by 15 percent. But be prepared to pay for the results of your economic management! For each percentage point by which the delivery plan is underfulfilled, your material incentive fund will be reduced by 3 percent.

The economic experiement is not being conducted just to check on how the new normatives and indicators are operating. This is primarily a test of workers' professionalism. The management system must match the present stage of economic development. But the present stage of society's development also requires the appropriate businesslike qualities from all workers and specialists and specifically from economic leaders -- the exponents of the party's economic policy.

It is a question of socialist enterprise, which is essential even with the most well-balanced plan. Enterprise is the antithesis of passivity, lack of initiative, and indifference. An enterprising worker does not wait for instructions to be handed down but, by relying on the collective, he creates the necessary conditions for fruitful labor himself. Socialist enterprise is directly linked to efficiency and a state-minded approach to matters.

How are passivity and the desire to work in the old ways to be overcome? The renewal of economic structures, the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum said, is a responsible matter. But this does not condone those people who absolutely refuse to come to terms with the changed conditions and life's new demands. This is why it is necessary to inculcate in workers a new type of economic thinking geared toward initiative and socialist enterprise, the raising of responsibility, and a creative search for the paths leading to the optimum national economic end results with reduced costs.

LASER TECHNOLOGY'S INDUSTRIAL USES REPORTED

PM151534 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 2

[I. Birko article under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Reported. What Has Been Done?" "In Preparation for the Laser Beam" -- first graf is editorial introduction]

[Text] IZVESTIYA's Issues No 213/214 of 1983 published A. Abilsiitov's article "The Laser Beam Inside the Departmental Labyrinths," which raised the question of speeding up the introduction of laser technology in industry. This question was recently discussed by a session of the Interdepartmental Scientific and Technical Council on Problems of Laser Technology, convened by the State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

So far, enterprises and sector institutes have set up and have in operation more than 50 experimental laboratories and units for industrial trials of laser technology for materials processing. The tone is set by such enterprises and production associations as ZIL, AZLK, "Krasnyy Oktybar," 'Znamya Truda," "Izhorskiy Zavod," "Baltiyskiy Zavod," and "Tulachermet."

Preparation for the industrial introduction of laser technology methods is especially widespread in enterprises under the Ministry of Automotive Industry, where a sector program for laser application in the automotive industry is being implemented. Laser processing groups have been set up in practically all major automotive plants.

The Interdepartmental Council session discussed the spreading of laser methods for materials processing everywhere in industry. Today it is both necessary and possible to pose this question. The ministry and department leaders responsible for the implementation of the comprehensive targeted program on laser technology and the representatives of industry and of academic and sectorial science analyzed at the session the results of the 3d year of work on the program, discussed the difficulties standing in the way of the wide introduction of quantum light generators in industry, and defined the most urgent tasks that have to be resolved by the 5-year plan's end.

There is no doubt that a certain amount has already been done in this sphere. The enterprises under the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry -- the main one in the laser program -- have developed several types of technological lasers with capacity in excess of 1 kilowatt. The task to be completed in the time remaining until the end of the 5-year plan is to finalize the preparatory work for the series production of technological laser installations on the basis of these lasers. In 1985, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry must produce a number of such installations for industrial trials at leading national economic enterprises.

In order to successfully complete the program targets, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry will need assistance from other industrial ministries and departments which produce components and parts for technological laser installations, auxiliary equipment, and means for control and measurement. This means the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, and the State Committee for Standards. The planning organs must set specific targets for these ministries regarding the volume and schedule for the production of equipment.

At the same time, the conference participants noted, it is necessary to make fuller use of the potential to increase the output of small and medium (up to 1 kilowatt) laser facilities, whose production has already been organized. It is necessary to organize as soon as possible, with the participation of interested consumer ministries, the production of the best tested and most economical installations for use in machine building. For this purpose, it is necessary to determine within the briefest possible period the need for such installations in the various metal-processing sectors.

WEATHER, CROPS STATUS REPORTED FOR SOVIET REGIONS

Late February

PM141544 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Mar 84 p 4

[Agrometeorologist S. Malikova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In most regions of the European part of the USSR the frosts eased up. The average air temperature in most of the territory was near normal, and in the east of the northern region, the northern half of the Volga-Vyatka and Volga Regions, and most of the Urals Region it was 3-7 degrees above the normal. In the north of the Northwest region, in the west of the northern region, and in the Central and Central-Chernozem Regions it was cold: 2-5 degrees below normal.

Northeast of a line joining Tallin, Vitebsk, Kursk, Belgorod, and Volgograd the frost intensified, reaching 17-25 degrees on some nights, while southwest of this line it was 10-15 degrees (and in the south and west Ukraine 4-9 degrees).

Maximum air temperature in the southeast of the Central Region, in the south of the Volga-Vyatka region, and in the Central-Chernozem and Volga Regions was minus 2-5, and minus 1-5 in the remaining regions.

The snow cover boundary is on a line joining Melitopol, Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, and Volgograd. The wintering of winter crops and grasses has been passing satisfactorily.

In the north and Northwest Regions, in the north of the Volga-Vyatka, and in the Urals Region, where the snow cover depth was 20-35 cm, and in places 40-55 cm, the minimum soil temperature at winter crop tillering node depth still remained in the region of minus 2-4.

In the soviet Baltic region, Belorussia, the central and eastern oblasts of the Central and Central-Chernozem Regions, the Volga Region, and the south of the Volga-Vyatka Region the depth of snow cover was 10-20 cm; it was thin (2-6 cm) in the northeast oblasts of the Ukraine and the west of the Central Region. The minimum soil temperature at winter crop tillering node depth in these regions remained in the region of minus 3-7. The wintering of winter crops and grasses has been passing satisfactorily.

There was no snow cover on fields in Rostov and Astrakhan Oblasts, Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and Zaporozhye, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts.

Cold weather persisted in the Transcaucasion republics. The average air temperature was 1-4 degrees below normal. The minimum temperature was minus 1-8, there were 18-25 degrees of frost in east Armenia, and the temperature on the Black Sea Coast was from zero to minus 2. The maximum temperature was plus 4-8, reaching 14 degrees on the Black Sea coast, and from plus 1 to minus 4 in east Armenia. In most regions there was from 1 to 8 mm of precipitation, with up to 20 mm on the Black Sea coast and in Azerbaijan. In most regions the soil has thawed. Winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy. There wintering was passing satisfactorily.

In most regions there was little precipitation (less than 10 mm) but 10-20 mm fell in Kemerovo Oblast and also in places in Altay Kray and Novosibirsk, East Kazakhstan, and Semipalatinsk Oblasts.

Winter crops were under snow cover to a depth of 10-30 cm in most of the territory and 35-50 cm in the north of the arable regions of West Siberia.

The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth remained in the region of minus 4-6 degrees in most of the territory. There was a thin snow cover (less than 10 cm) in some regions of Altay Kray, Pavlodar, Kokchetav, and Karaganda Oblasts, the south of Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts, Kzyl-Orda and Chimkent Oblasts, and most of Dzhambul and Alma-Ata Oblasts.

Unusually cold weather persisted in the Central Asian republics. The average air temperature over the 10-day period was 5-12 degrees below normal. The minimum temperature in Turkmenia, southwest Uzbekistan, and the far south of Tajikistan was minus 8-14 degrees, in the remaining regions of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and in Kirghizia it was minus 15-24, and in the mountain regions of Kirghizia and Tajikistan minus 25-40. But it grew warmer in the last few days of the 10-day period. The maximum temperature was plus 2-12, and plus 13-18 in the far south. There was no precipitation on most of the territory. Winter crops in Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, and Tajikistan were under a snow cover of reduced depth (10-20 cm), but this was sufficient to safeguard the winter crops against frost.

Early March

PM171457 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Mar 84 p 4

[Agrometeorologist S. Malikova report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] During the last 10 days there was warm weather in the European part of the USSR. The mean 10-day air temperature was 2-7 degrees higher than the long-term average. However, there were frosts at night. The most significant precipitation (11-30 mm) fell in the western half of the Northern and Central regions, in the Northwest region, and in Estonia, Latvia, Belorussia, and the Ukraine (apart from eastern oblasts). Dry weather continued in the eastern half of the European part of the USSR. There was no precipitation east of a line joining Syktyvkar, Ryazan, Lipetsk, Voronezh, and Stavropol.

In the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the west Ukraine, the Central region, and the north of the Central-Chernozem and the Volga regions winter grain crops were under snow cover which was mainly 10-20 cm deep. The minimum soil temperature at winter crop tillering node depth was between minus 4 and minus 6 degrees. The conditions for their wintering were satisfactory.

There was no snow cover on fields of winter crops in the eastern and southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the extreme south of the Central Chernozem region, the south of Volgograd Oblast, Astrakhan Oblast, and the Kalmyk ASSR. In the Crimean Oblast and Krasnodar Kray, where the maximum daytime air temperature was between 15 and 20 degrees, grasses grew on certain days. Buds on fruit crops and berry bushes swelled (and in places blossomed). In the farming regions of the Siberia and the northeastern oblasts of Kazakhstan the mean 10-day air temperature was 1-4 degrees above the long-term average. However, on individual nights there were up to 18-28 degrees of frost. The condition of winter grain crops and grasses is normal. There is snow cover 20-35 cm deep on fields everywhere. The minimum soil temperature at winter crop tillering node depth remained in the region of minus 4 to minus 6 degrees. In the Far East the coldest weather occurred at the start and the end of the 10-day period.

The warmest days in the Central Asian republics were the first days of the 10-day period when the maximum air temperature stayed in the region of 8 to 18 degrees, reaching 22 degrees in the extreme south. Then it grew colder. The greatest amount of precipitation (31-70 mm and more) fell in a number of central areas of Tajikistan and in Tashkent, Syr-Darya, Dzhizak, and Samarkand Oblasts. Between 11-30 mm fell in the regions adjacent to these oblasts as well as in places in northern Kirghizia and western Turkmenia; in the remaining regions the amount of precipitation was insignificant (less than 10 mm). For most of the 10-day period winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy. In the extreme south of the republic active vegetation started in fruit corps and berry bushes: almond, apricot, peach, cherry-plum, cherry, plum, mazzard cherry, mulberry, apple, and pear buds swelled (and in places blossomed), and sap started to rise in vines.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Past Accomplishments Noted

PM191017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Levers of Technical Progress. At the USSR Academy of Sciences General Meeting"]

[Text] The energetic activity of the millions-strong army of Soviet scientists is a tremendous reserve for improving results in the country's entire economic life. This was emphasized at the meeting with voters by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who cited the need to "ensure the rapid and continuous updating of all sectors of the national economy on the basis of modern scientific and technical achievements" as one of the fundamental tasks of the day. The increased tasks of scientists in the country's technical, economic, and social progress are being discussed at the annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which opened in Moscow 14 March.

In the presidium of the meeting were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk and B. Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.A. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section; eminent scientists, and leaders of ministries and departments.

Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, described in his introductory speech the successes of the country's researchers last year, the problems of organizing science, and its role in modernizing very important technologies and in enhancing the people's material well-being.

Academician G.K. Skryabin, chief scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, delivered a report on the academy's activity in 1983. In the year under review, he said, the USSR Academy of Science and the union republic academies of sciences directed their efforts toward implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and actively contributed to fulfilling the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan and improving labor productivity and social production efficiency.

A very important event in the period under review was the completion of the formation of the USSR Energy Program drawn up by the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan, and the Feul and Energy Ministries under the leadership of the president of the Academy of Sciences. The Scientific research carried out in connection with the Energy Program determined the main directions and the quantitative proportions of the new concept of the development of the country's power generation through the year 2000.

The completion of the package of scientific research which ensured the commissioning of the first unit of the Ignalian AES with the world's most powerful power reactor -- 1.5 gigawatts -- was striking work in the sphere of nuclear power.

In the year under review many academy institutes obtained a number of important results promoting the realization of the Food Program. They include work in the spheres of genetics and selection, the enhancement of productivity in plant growing and livestock raising, the chemicalization and mechanization of agriculture, the rational utilization of land resources, physicochemical biology and biotechnology, and nature conservation.

The economic, social, and legal problems of the agro-industrial complex are also being worked out. Work is continuing on obtaining and using highly productive strains of plants in agricultural practice for different geographic zones of the country. Scientists of the Institute of Cytology and Genetics and scientists of institutes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and other centers have achieved significant successes in this.

Research in the sphere of biotechnology has enjoyed considerable development in a number of the academy's institutes in creative cooperation with scientific establishments of the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry and the Ministry of Medical Industry and has made it possible to start up the production of various valuable preparations for medicine, agriculture, the food industry, and light industry. Work on the industrial production of food protein from methane and methanol has been successfully concluded.

We have obtained a number of significant results which make it possible to expand the use of polymer materials in agriculture. I am referring to the pooling of the efforts of several chemical institutes to create an original polymer material capable of absorbing the ultraviolet rays of natural light. On the basic film and vitreous covers used for hothouses considerably accelerate growth and increase the yield of practically all vegetable crops.

Great new successes have been achieved in space research. The 150-day expedition of consmonauts V. Lyakhov and A. Aleksandrov on the Salyut-7 orbital station was carried out successfully. The Venera-15 and Venera-16 automatic interplanetary stations, placed in orbits of artificial satellites of the planet, transmitted to earth radar images of vast regions of Venue with a resolution of 1.5-2 km and are now carrying out radar mapping of its surface. The Astron automatic astrophysical station, carrying on board the largest optical telescope to be launched into space -- with a 0.8-meter-diameter mirror -- was launched into a high orbit.

Of the results of fundamental research in the sphere of physicochemical biology, the speaker noted the work of the Institute of Bio-organic Chemistry, in the course of which the full chemical structure of one of the chief enzymes responsible for providing the cell's vital activity with energy was established. the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Physiology discovered the mechanism of ion transmission through the membranes of a nerve cell -- which opens up the possibility of resolving a number of urgent health care tasks.

Among the achievements of the earth sciences the record depth of 12 km reached at the Kola superdeep borehole is undoubtedly the year's bright pinnacle and an outstanding scientific and technical success. As a result of studying the core sample obtained from the depths, we have been able to generalize data on the processes of ore formation in the lower strata of the earth's continental crust.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Enhancing the Role of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics in Elaborating Key Questions of the Economic Theory of Developed Socialism," the speaker went on to say, served as a powerful boost for intensifying the development of economic science. We believe that that important document is of great significance not only for economic establishments, but also for other scientific establishments. At the next USSR Academy of Science Presidium session, it is planned to particularly discuss the tasks of arts and other scientific establishments stemming from the resolution.

Last year, Soviet scientists continued successfully developing scientific ties with establishments and organizations in the fraternal socialist countries. Some 90 academy establishments participated in realizing the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economc Integration within the framework of the CEMA countries' 5-year cooperation plan.

In the activity of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the union republic academies, tremendous attention was devoted to the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace. The All-Union Conference of Scientists held in Moscow last year, in which many eminent foreign scientists and public figures participated, was of great significance for the antiwar movement. The Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat, which has mounted vigorous activity both inside and outside the country, was formed at the conference.

A debate followed the report of the chief scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium. Scientists discussed a wide range of problems connected with the development of particular avenues of research and spoke about paths of closer cooperation between fundamental and applied science.

The annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences will continue its work 15 March.

Meeting Concludes

PM191043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Scientists' Urgent Tasks"]

[Text] On 15 March the annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences continued discussing the report by Academician G.K. Skryabin, chief scientific secretary of the Academy Presidium.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, devoted his speech to the urgent tasks set before Soviet science by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums. He emphasized the leading role of scientists, including representatives of the social sciences, in accelerating scientific and technical progress. At the same time, he pointed out that the results of the work of academy establishments in the economic and sociological fields leave something to be desired.

The CPSU Central Committee decision leveled sharp but valid criticism at the state of the social sciences, which still do not give the party enough assistance in elaborating urgent questions of theory and practice. Particularly great dissatisfaction is aroused by the work of scientific establishments in the economic and sociological fields entrusted with researching very important problems of socialist building and the prospects of progress toward communism. The party has outlined a broad program of research into urgent theoretical questions of the political economy of socialism and fundamental problems of national economic development. It is considered necessary to conduct economic research on the orders of interested departments, envisaging a clear definition of the final goals of the research and the procedure for introducing scientific results into practice. Attaching fundamental significance to party criticism on questions of the organization and substance of scientific research, the Academy of Sciences must take all measures to eliminate shortcomings and to fundamentally improve work.

"On the whole," P.N. Fedoseyev said, "our social science, which is underpinned by the Marxist-Leninist method, occupies foremost positions in the world arena, successfully counters bourgeois concepts of society, and has an impact in terms of world outlook on the progressive foreign scientific public. However, society is the most complex of all the organisms that exist on our planet. The classics of Marxism gave us guidelines, reducing the diversity of people's action to the actions of large social groups -- classes -- and economic and social relations and phenomena to the laws of development of socioeconomic formations. Guided by those guidelines, scientists are going step by step deeper into the economic and social structure of society. Among their recent works it is possible to note the capital work on socialism's economic system, which is now being printed.

"There exists a considerable groundwork of economic elaborations, method recommendations, and mathematical models. Certain experience of economic and social forecasting and long-term planning has been accumulated in connection with the elaboration of a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress through the year 2000."

Among the most important questions in the social sciences requiring profound theoretical elaboration, the vice president singled out the economic, social, and legal aspects of scientific and technical progress. There is an urgent task here -- to elaborate a methodology for calculating the economic effect of scientific and technical innovations and the reciprocal impact of economic and social factors on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

P.N. Fedoseyev emphasized the urgency of the tasks facing science in terms of enhancing the standard of ideological work and the education and upbringing of the young generation.

In his speech Academician A.L. Yanshin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke about strengthening the creative ties between academy institutes working in the sphere of the earth sciences and ministeries, sectorial scientific research institutes, and production workers. He noted the participation of scientists in fulfilling the Food Program. The Institute of Water Problems, for example, has concentrated attention on questions connected with diverting northern rivers southward and developing irrigation agriculture. Certain successes have been achieved with regard to expanding the raw materials base of mineral fertilizers. Work is being fulfilled on the chemical amelioration of agricultural land in Siberia -- which can provide additional tens of millions of metric tons of grain without extending the sowing areas. Other examples of the results of a purposeful search were also cited, including ones connected with the study and prospecting of new deposits of mineral raw materials for the production of efficient fertilizers.

Also participating in the discussion of the main report were Academicians N.P. Bekhtereva, O.T. Bogomolov, Yu. A. Kosygin, and T.S. Khachaturov and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences B.V. Deryagin, A.V. Dokukin, P.A. Zhilin, Yu. A. Izrael, and Ye. I. Kapustin.

The general meeting heard a report from Academician G.K. Skryabin on the words awarded M.V. Lomonosov gold medals in 1983. This highest award of the academy was presented to Academician A.L. Kursanov. By tradition, the recipient delivered a scienctific report to the gathering.

With this, the annual general meeting concluded its work.

BRIEFS

GAGARIN MEDAL INSTITUTED -- Moscow March 5 TASS -- The USSR Federation of Cosmonautics has instituted the Yuriy Gagarin commemorative medal to mark the 50th anniversary of the birthday of the world's first spaceman. The medal will be awarded to Soviet scientists, designers, engineers, cosmonauts and other specialists developing rockets and other space equipment and taking part in the training of cosmonauts and in the testing and launching of space craft. The medal may also be awarded to citizens of other countries for major services in developing cosmonautics and international scientific cooperation in outer space. The medal will also be conferred on writers and journalists making a big contribution to the propaganda of achievements of cosmonautics. Medals will be presented annually on March 9, the birthday of Yuriy Gagarin, and on April 12, Cosmonautics Day, as well as at international forums of scientists and specialists engaged in space-related research. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 5 Mar 84 LD]

AIR FORCE CHIEF ADDRESSES GAGARIN SOIREE

LD161030 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 84 Second Edition pp 1, 5

[TASS report: "Gagarin's Exploit -- the People's Exploit; Ceremonial Soiree Devoted to the 50th Anniversary of Yu.A. Gagarin's Birth"]

[Excerpt] The start of the space age in the history of mankind is inseparably linked with the name of Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin, communist and citizen of the land of the soviets. A loyal son of the Soviet people, he was the first to overcome the pull of the earth and pave the way into space.

Nine March was the 50th anniversary of the birth of the space pioneer. A ceremonial soiree for representatives of Moscow's working people and servicemen of the capital's garrison held in the Hall of Columns at the House of Unions was devoted to that date.

In the presidium were G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.N. Dmitriyev and N.I. Savinkin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, prominent Soviet scientists, designers of space equipment, USSR pilot-cosmonauts, military leaders, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, and foremost production workers. Here, too, was A.T. Gagarina, mother of the world's first cosmonaut.

The meeting was opened by L.A. Borisov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The report was delivered by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister.

The 50th anniversary of the birth of Yu.A. Gagarin, the world's first cosmonaut, he said, is being celebrated at a time when the Soviet people, warmly approving the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions in the programmatic speech of K.U. Cherenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are working hard to implement the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The USSR Supreme Soviet elections were a graphic demonstration of the monolithic unity of the Soviet Union's working people and of their warm support for the foreign and domestic policy which the Communist Party and the Soviet state are pursuing.

Yuriy Gagarin's exploit embodied the great exploit of the Soviet people, the working people, the creator people of the new, communist society. It vividly and multifacetedly displayed socialism's mighty strength and the triumph of the policy of the Communist Party, which is confidently leading our people along the path bequeathed by the great Lenin.

Gagarin's destiny, the speaker emphasized, is a most graphic example of what wide expanses and opportunities socialism opens up before the working person, before our youth. Trade school, school for working youth, industrial technical college, flying club, military aviation school for pilots, service on fighter aircraft, the cosmonaut training center. These were the main stages on the path which led Yuriy Gagarin to storm space.

Today the whole planet knows Gagarin's name. He has gone down forever in the history of mankind as a symbol of heroism and courage, of infinite devotion to the cause. He was a true pioneer and combined within himself such lofty qualities as Soviet patriotism, optimism, flexibility of mind, boldness, and determination.

The features of Gagarin's character combined, as it were, all the best features inherent in the Soviet people, including the ability to understand nature and to recognize its secrets, a propensity for scientific questing, and the orientation of thoughts toward the practical realization of complex technical ideas.

The launchpad for the flowering of Soviet science and technology was laid down by the Great October, by the building of socialism in our country, by the victory over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War, and by the rapid scientific and technical progress in the postwar years. By their selfless labor and military exploits, our entire people made that day and mankind's apogee possible. And the Soviet people handed to Yuriy Gagarin like a baton the right to the first flight. He fulfilled that mission with honor and dignity. Gagarin's legendary Vostok opened up new horizons in our knowledge of the universe by initiating the systematic study and conquest of space.

As a USSR pilot-cosmonaut, Yuriy Gagarin continuously improved his skill and was an indefatigable and passionate investigator of everything new in space technology. He took a direct and active part in instructing and training cosmonaut crews and in directing space flights, skillfully passed on his experience to his comrades, and did great multifaceted sociopolitical work.

The years since Yuriy Gagarin's triumphal flight have been filled with the hard and fruitful labor of Soviet space researchers.

Today 57 Soviet cosmonauts have gone into space, and 12 of them have done 3 stints and 18 2 stints on board orbital manned craft and stations. The duration of space flights has increased from Gagarin's 108 minutes to the record time of 211 days.

From being an exceptional event, a space launch has become something ordinary for cosmonauts, and the opening up of space for peaceful purposes has taken a systematic, businesslike course. Soviet cosmonautics today means powerful rockets, satellites, automatic interplanetary stations, and manned craft and orbital stations. It entails ultra long-range radio communication, television, navigation, global gathering of meteorological information, study of the earth's natural environment and natural resources, as well as the resolution of many fundamental problems of science.

The 26th CPSU Congress, the speaker went on to point out, defined the new tasks of Soviet science and technology in fulfilling the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Soviet people are continuing the active building of communism. Broadening and deepening research into the natural laws of nature and society, our scientists are concentrating attention on the most important problems of scientific, technical, and social progress, on whose resolution the accelerated development of the economy, culture, and science itself depends. An important role in this belongs to Soviet cosmonautics, whose development has been placed at the service of the Soviet people and all mankind, for the happiness and good of people on earth. We place our achievements and discoveries not at the service of war, but at the service of peace and the peoples' security."

The socialist countries' Intercosmos joint program is being implemented fruitfully, continually expanding. Nine cosmonaut researchers from Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, and Romania have already worked in orbit. A citizen of the French Republic has flown with Soviet cosmonauts. A representative of the Republic of India is preparing for a space flight.

Implementing Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union advocates the peaceful development of international cooperation in the sphere of space research, which must serve the noble cause of easing tension in the world and strengthening trust among peoples. The joint work between Soviet scientists and scientists from India, France, Sweden, and other countries serves as a graphic example of this.

For many years now, our country, which paved the way into space, has been making a worthy contribution to the noble cause of utilizing modern scientific and technical achievements in space for the good and prosperity of all the peoples on earth.

Describing the present international situation, P.S. Kutakhov emphasized that it has deteriorated sharply through the fault of ultrareactionary imperialist forces. Our party and people clearly see the threat posed by the reckless, adventurist actions of imperialism's aggressive forces and are taking countermeasures. The Soviet Union has something to defend, people for whom to defend it, and the means with which to defend it!

The present Washington administration counters the Soviet peace programs with an adventurist policy of militarizing space. This policy is confirmed by practical actions in deploying modern space arms. The Pentagon's decision in the fall of 1982 to form a special space command with the Air Force, which will be in charge of weapons systems designed for combat operations in space should also be viewed as a further step in that direction.

Proceeding from the pressing need not to waste time and to prevent the transfer of the arms race into space, the USSR proposes that agreement be reached on banning the use of force against the earth both in space and from space.

The Soviet proposals have met with a broad response and support at the UN General Assembly session. This was once again stated by Comrade K.U. Chernenko with the utmost clarity in his speech at his meeting with voters.

Earth orbit has become an important sector of human activity, the speaker said. The peaceful conquest of space is to give mankind much that will still further embellish its life and give it new content.

The storming of space is continuing. It is symbolic that the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-10 -- Progress-19 scientific research orbital manned complex, on board which L. Kizim, V. Solovyev, and O. Atkov have now been working for a month, is still functioning successfully in earth orbit today.

Years, decades, and centuries will pass. Star flights will rush brave sons of the land of the soviets to unknown worlds. But even then, on returning to their blue planet earth, cosmonauts -- the continuers of Gagarin's legendary flight -- will bring flowers to the memorial to the pioneer of the universe in Zcezdnyy Gorodok, paying him a tribute of respect and giving him a small part of their heart.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER PRESENTS AWARDS

PM141219 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Mar 84 Second Edition p 2

[Major A. Boyko report: "Awards for Competition Winners"]

[Text] From year to year, the construction organization led by Engineer-Colonel Yu. Rossomakhov copes successfully with intensive targets. The collective has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for success in socialist competition in 1983.

The motherland's high award was presented by Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops.

Tuesday
20 March 1984
Vol III No 055
Annex No 033

Annex

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

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BAYBAKOV CITES STATE PROGRESS, 1984 TARGETS

PM191000 Moscow PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 2, Feb 84 (Signed to Press 24 Jan 84) pp 3-15 -- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Article by N. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan: "The Confident Progress of the USSR Economy"]

[Text] The country has entered the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984 is the next important stage in implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The draft plan was discussed and basically approved at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and subsequently examined and ratified by the 9th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation.

In a speech to the plenum, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave an in-depth comprehensive analysis and principled evaluation of the work done so far, highlighted the crucial, fundamental problems of further national economic development, and indicated ways of resolving the socioeconomic tasks ahead and of consistently implementing the party's economic strategy in the light of the program goals of improving developed socialism.

The provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech and the Central Committee plenum's materials direct all party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs and all the people toward resolving the major tasks of communist building and toward purposeful, conscientious labor aimed at increasing Soviet people's material well-being and spiritual wealth, at our motherland's prosperity and the reliable strengthening of its security.

Some Results of Development

There has been further growth in the country's production, scientific and technical potential and in all sectors of material production and the nonproduction sphere in the 11th 5-Year Plan period so far. The Soviet people's well-being has improved. The state's defense capability is at the requisite level.

It should be borne in mind that the 26th CPSU Congress outlined very demanding and complex tasks for the Soviet economy's development in the 11th 5-Year Plan. This relates primarily to a change in the national economy's proportions to benefit consumer goods production.

It is planned to substantially increase the consumption fund's share of national income, to increase industrial Group B at a faster rate than Group A, and to accelerate significantly the growth of cultural, consumer, and household goods production in heavy industry sectors. Our economy has never known such a major shift of emphasis in favor of consumer goods production. It accords with the main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The 26th CPSU Congress also determined ways to resolve the problem of the pace of the Soviet economy's development under conditions of restructuring the national economy's proportions in favor of consumer goods production -- namely, a fundamental increase in social labor productivity, the economical use of all material and manpower resources, and an improvement in output quality.

It must be said bluntly that the first 2 years of the 5-year plan were difficult for our economy's development. There were difficulties of both an objective and subjective character. Above all these were unfavorable years for agriculture -- both produced low yields. At the beginning of 1982 our economy also encountered difficulties in the industry sphere. The drought in the previous 4 years made many rivers where major power stations are located run low, particularly in Siberia, and the national economy suffered a power shortage. This, of course, could not fail to affect the growth rate of the most important national economic sectors in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

Success was achieved in accelerating the economy's development in 1983 thanks to great organizational and political work by our party and government and selfless labor by Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums.

An important role in increasing the masses' creative initiative and activeness and the rational utilization of production resources has undoubtedly been played by the USSR Supreme Soviet law on labor collectives and on enhancing their role in the management of enterprises, establishments, and organizations, and by a number of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions.

Consequently a number of sectors managed to rectify the situation in a comparatively short time. The pace of economic development and of the increase in the Soviet people's well-being was higher in 1983 thin in the first 2 yearsof the 5-year plan. There was an improvement in qualitative indicators and in the degree of plan fulfillment in industry and transport. Improvement has been noticed in the national economy as a whole. This is graphic confirmation of the purposefulness and vitality of party policy which determines the direction of movement and ways of achieving it at each stage of development.

Gross National product in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan increased by nearly 11 percent compared with 1980, with an increase of 10.6 percent in the industrial production volume, 9.7 percent in gross agricultural output, and 10.2 percent in the country's national income used for consumption and accumulation.

Industry achieved a preferential growth in Group B compared with Group A as envisaged by the 26th party congress decisions; growth rates in those 3 years were 11.5 percent and 10.2 percent respectively. As a result a trend is being observed toward an increase in the proportion of consumer goods produced by industry within its total output volume.

At the same time there have been qualitative changes in heavy industry in addition to quantitative growth; the nuclear power industry's production base has expanded, gas extraction has increased at a rapid pace, the country's fuel and energy balance has improved, and there has been an improvement in the structure of metal production in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and of equipment, machinery, and instruments in the machine-building industry by an increase in the proportion of progressive types of output.

The further development of Soviet science and the broadening of the scale of application of scientific and technical achievements in all national economic sectors have proceeded steadily. In the period in question industry assimilated about 11,000 new types of machinery, equipment, instruments, and mechanization and automation facilities and commissioned more than 430 highly efficient manufacturing processes. This made it possible to further raise the technical standard of production and output.

The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum examined and approve the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 and outlined measures to further develop all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Its implementation has become the objective of all the party and all the people.

The measures envisaged by the program and the 5-year plan to further strengthen and develop the material-technical base of agriculture and other links of the agro-industrial complex have been steadily implemented. The fixed production capital of kolkhozes, interfarm agricultural enterprises, and sovkhozes has continued to grow and the capital-labor ratio has increased. The supply to agriculture of tractors, trucks, agricultural equipment, and mineral fertilizers was carried out in accordance with plan targets.

In the main the formation of agro-industrial associations is complete. Over 3,150 rayon associations and 167 oblast, kray, and republic associations have been created. Businesslike relations have been established and are being consolidated among these associations' different economic organizations.

As a result more grain, potatoes, sugar beet, vegetables, and fruit were harvested and procured in 1983 than in the previous years of the 5-year plan. Improvements were noted in stockraising. Livestock numbers have increased in past years, including numbers on the population's personal subsidiary plots. The feed base has been improved, particularly by increasing the procurement of coarse and succulent feed. As a result the production and the state's purchase of livestock, poultry, milk, eggs, and wool increased. All this demonstrates that the party's agrarian policy is working and bearing fruit.

In addition to resolving current questions the party takes constant care to build up the country's production potential which ensures long-term development. During these years a broad capital construction program has been implemented. The total volume of capital investments in the national economy between 1981 and 1983 was R432.1 billion, of which construction and installation work amounted to R216 billion. Fixed capital with an estimated value in excess of R420 billion was commissioned. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan fixed production capital increased by almost 22 percent and had a total worth of R1.4 trillion at the beginning of 1984. This led to a corresponding increase in the country's production potential. As the 26th party congress envisaged, the commissioning to fixed production capital exceeded the growth in capital investments, which indicates that it is being used more efficiently.

More than 600 new enterprises in the power industry, the extracting sectors of industry machine building, agro-industrial complex sectors, transport, and a number of major projects have been commissioned.

These enterprises include the 1 million kilowatt power units at the Leningrad, Kursk. and Chernobyl AESes; facilities for primary oil refining at Baku's 22d CPSU Congress oil refinery, the Mubarek gas refining plant in Kashka-Darya Oblast, the No 2 oxygen conversion shop at the Novyy Lipetsk metallurgical plant, and many other large enterprises. Particular mention should be made of the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the 4,500-km Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline which represents an outstanding victory for our workers, engineers, technicians, and scientists and the collective of construction workers, gas workers, metallurgical workers, and machine builders whose number runs into many thousands. Their labor thwarted the U.S. Administration's scheme to disrupt construction of the gas pipeline and convincingly demonstrated to the whole world the enhanced technical standard of our economy and the enormous opportunities of our country's production potential.

Transport has been further developed and its technical equipment has improved. Freight turnover by all forms of transport increased by 10.2 percent in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. Output of the communications industry continued to grow. The number of television stations increased considerably. As a result over 240 million people in the country are able to watch television programs.

The country's economy has developed as a single national economic complex. The economic potential of each union republic has grown and strengthened and the contribution made by each of them to the country's general economic and social progress has increased.

The implementation of measures aimed at intensifying production made it possible to raise the indicators of the increase in economic efficiency. "The crucial task in the economic sphere," Yu.V. Andropov stressed at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "is the fundamental improvement of labor productivity." (Footnote 1) ("Materials of the CPSU Central Commttee Plenum of 14-15 June 1983," Moscow Political Literature Publishing House, 1983, p 9) Labor productivity has increased constantly in the 5-year plan period to date, thereby ensuring intensification of the role this factor plays in accelerating the economic growth pace of the national economy and its sectors (see the following table).

Rate of growth of labor productivity per worker (expressed as a percentage of the preceding year)

	1981	1982	1983
The national economy as a whole	2.6	3.2	3.5
of which:			
Industry	2.7	2.1	3.5
Agriculture (public sector)	-1.6	5.7	6.0
Construction	2.3	2.2	3.1
Rail transport	0.7	-1.5	3.9

Some 89 percent of the increase in national income, 88 percent of the growth in industrial production, and the entire growth in the volume of rail shipments were achieved by an increase in labor productivity. The economy's gradual transition to an intensive development path is thereby being ensured.

In addition to the growth in productivity, the intensification of production is also shown by an increase in the saving of resources, a reduction in output prime costs, a growth in profits, and the improved utilization of production capacities. Thus compared with 1980 the saving of rolled ferrous metal products in the machine building, metal processing, and construction industries amounted to 1.3 million metric tons in 1981, 2.8 million metric tons in 1982, and over 4.7 million metric tons in 1983; the saving of cement in the construction industry was about 0.8 million metric tons, 2.4 million metric tons, and about 5 million metric tons respectively; the saving of boiler and furnace fuel amounted to 4.2 million metric tons, 12 million metric tons, and 17.6 million metric tons of ideal fuel respectively; and, finally, 35 million, 43 million, and nearly 78 million gigacalories of thermal energy have been saved. As we can see, the absolute scale of the saving of the most important types of material resources has increased steadily, which proved to be a major source for satisfying the growing demand for them.

The economy's constant progress has created a reliable foundation for consistent implementation of the 26th party congress' social program, which was further developed and given concrete form at subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

A number of major centralized measures designed to raise the people's living standard have beencarried out in the 5-year plan so far. Rates of pay and salaries have been raised for workers in the coal industry, and long service awards and other labor remuneration benefits have been introduced in a number of sectors and parts of the country, as have benefits related to the wages paid to workers in state agricultural enterprises as envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, and other measures in the wages sphere. As a result the average monthly wages of workers and employees rose by 7.5 percent in the 3 years with a 2.4-percent rise in 1983 while kolkhoz members' labor remuneration rose by 16.5 percent and 7 percent respectively; the gap between kolkhoz members' labor remuneration and the level of pay for state agricultural enterprise workers is continuing to narrow steadily.

In addition to the increase in money wages there has also been an improvement in distributive relations both in industry and construction and in agriculture geared toward strengthening the principle of distribution according to labor. In this context attention should be drawn to the introduction into industry and construction of the team form of labor organization with payment according to a single job contract, a form which now applies to almost 60 percent of workers. The collective (team) contract using the job contract plus bonus system of labor remuneration is widespread in agriculture. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the further development and raising of the efficiency of the team form of labor organization and incentive in industry" is of great significance for the further development and dissemination of these forms of labor organization and remuneration.

In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions a broad range of measures was implemented to step up the state's aid to families with children and to improve the population's social security and medical services. The most important measures were: The introduction of partially paid leave for working mothers to look after children under 1 year old and of a state grant on the birth of a child; an increase in the scale of grants to single mothers; the establishment of an additional 3 day's paid leave for women with two or more children up to the age of 12; and extension of the allocation of free textbooks to pupils in secondary general educational school grades 6-11, which completed the introduction of this major social measure. Improvement of the social security system continued.

The minimum old-age and disability pensions payable to workers and employees and the pension payable on the loss of the breadwinner were increased, additional pension privileges were introduced for men with at least 25 years' work at the same enterprise (for women, 20 years), privileges were introduced for invalids and participants in the Great Patriotic War, and a number of other measures were introduced.

In light of the development of national education, health care, and other service sphere sectors providing the population with free or reduced-rate services and also in light of the scale of pensions, grants, and allowances, the per capita social consumption funds increased by over 12 percent in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, reaching R495 per inhabitant in 1983.

There was an increase in state and cooperative trade retail commodity turnover, which accounts for the bulk of the population's money income. It increased by 7.1 percent between 1981 and 1983. The volume of consumer services to the population increased by 18.2 percent in this period. The CPSU Central Committee deemed it expedient to accelerate solution of the tasks of expanding trade by formulating a comprehensive program to develop consumer goods production and the services sphere. We have great potential for this, particularly at local level.

The construction of apartment blocks and sociocultural facilities is being carried out on a wide scale particularly in rural locations and in the north and east of the country. Using all sources of finance a total area of 325 million square meters of apartment block housing was built in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, of which more than 110 million square meters were built in 1983. As a result there was an increase in the average living space provided per inhabitant. In the same period creches and kindergartens providing more than 1.6 million places, general educational schools providing 3 million places, and hospitals providing 175,000 beds were commissioned.

Real per capita income increased. The party's social program is being implemented.

However, in addition to successes achieved in the economy's development considerable shortcomings and some bottlenecks persisted. It should be particularly noted that the fact that a number of ministries are still not satisfactorily fulfilling plans to introduce new equipment and technology is affecting production and labor productivity growth rates. Many ministries and some union republics have not achieved targets set by the plan for savings and reductions in the expenditure norms of the major types of material resources, electricity, and thermal energy. A considerable number of associations and enterprises are still not observing contractual commitments for deliveries, which is leading to an imbalance in production and to plan fulfillment failures. Production capacities are not being filled in a number of sectors. Insufficient use is made of secondary resources, and the wastage and loss of metal, fuel, and agricultural output are being reduced too slowly. The elimination of shortcomings in capital construction is poor, particularly in the organization of work by a number of construction ministries that are failing to cope with targets for the commissioning of production capacities and fixed capital within the prescribed schedule and are allowing resources to be dissipated on too many projects.

The elimination of the existing shortcomings and bottlenecks in the national economy is an essential condition of the economy's continued progressive development. "It is important to maintain the pace that has been built up and the general inclination toward the practical solution of tasks," the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) resolution points out, "to steadily raise the standard of the party and state leadership of the economy, to develop the positive trends of increased efficiency more actively, and to make them stable in character" (footnote 2) (PRAVDA, 28 December 1983).

The Main Tasks, Pace, and Proportions of the Country's National Economic Development in 1984

The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1984 is a new stage in fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums. The plan provides for consolidation and development of the positive trends set in 1983, creation of favorable conditions for successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole, further strengthening of the USSR's production and economic potential, improvement of the Soviet people's well-being, and raising of the country's defense capability.

In accordance with party and government decisions and 11th 5-Year Plan targets, it is the aim of the 1984 plan to enhance the role of intensive economic development factors, to increase end results faster than expenditure, to increase labor productivity more quickly, to make better use of production capacities, to introduce scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience into practice on a wide scale, and to improve the administration, planning, and methods of economic activity.

Much attention has been paid to observing the most important national economic proportions and the balance among all sections of the plan, particularly the balance between production and capital construction volumes and material and technical resources and between the population's money incomes and expenditures and the volumes of retail trade turnover and paid services, and also to the creation of the material and financial reserves to ensure the stable working of national economic sectors.

The 1984 plan envisages that national income will increase by R14.9 billion or 3.1 percent. At the same time the proportion of the consumption fund will be increased to almost 75 percent. The entire increase in national income is being channeled into raising the people's living standard. It is planned that industrial production will increase by 3.8 percent next year [1984]. In absolute terms the increase will amount to R28.7 billion. The agricultural production volume is to increase by R6.6 billion.

A central task of the plan is to further raise production efficiency and, above all, to accelerate the growth of labor productivity. In industry the increase in efficiency is to be 3.4 percent in the year, in construction 3.3 percent, and in agriculture (public sector) 9.8 percent (estimated). It is planned to achieve 97 percent of the increase in national income and 90 percent of the increase in industrial output and construction and installation work by this means, while in agriculture and railroad transport the entire increase is to be achieved by raising labor productivity.

The all-around saving of fuel, energy, metal, timber, and construction and other materials is an important factor in the intensification of social production. Tough targets have been set for saving 79 types of material, fuel, and energy resources. On the whole these targets are in line with the indicators for the 11th 5-Year Plan, and the total saving of light oil products, boiler and furnace fuel, electricity, and thermal energy should amount to 40 million metric tons of ideal fuel. In 1984 there are to be savings of about 2.7 million metric tons of rolled ferrous metals, over 9 million cubic meters of timber, about 2 million metric tons of cement, and other products.

The amount of metal required to generate the national income planned for 1984 will fall by 2.5 percent and the amount of energy required will fall by 1.5 percent. Consequently it is planned to meet the national economy's domestic requirements to a certain extent by the economical use of resources rather than by the production of additional resources, and this will be a major indicator of the increased intensiveness of social production.

The transfer of all economic sectors to an intensive development path depends to a great extent on the implementation of targets outlined in the plan for making more efficient use of fixed production capital. For this it is necessary to eliminate disproportions in the development of related sectors and industries, to constantly improve labor organization and the material and technical backup to enterprises, to increase their shift coefficient, and to assimilate production capacities on time.

It is planned to further increase the amount of secondary raw materials used in 1984. The planned volume of secondary raw materials to be used will make it possible to save primary resources worth more than R9 billion. It should be noted, however, that existing secondary raw material resources are by no means being fully utilized. It is necessary to stop underrating the use of secondary raw materials -- an important source of additional material resources. During implementaton of the 1984 plan much attention should be paid to creating and expanding production capacities for the processing of secondary raw materials.

Scientific and Technical Progress

The rate of the Soviet economy's development, the increase in its efficiency, and the resolution of many social problems depend very much on the pace of the national economy's scientific and technical progress. Under present-day conditions scientific and technical development is one of the main avenues of economic competition between the socialist and capitalist systems. The implementation of an integrated technical policy, the strengthening of ties between science and practice, the speeding up of promising scientific and theoretical studies, and the rapid introduction of and maximum return from their results play a paramount role in retooling production to the very highest standard. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution provides for the measures needed in this sphere.

The plan has set more than 1,150 targets for the assimilation into production of new types of equipment and more than 380 targets for the introduction of progressive manufacturing processes and production mechanization and automation facilities for industry, agriculture, transport and communications, construction, and other sectors. In all, the ministry and department plans envisage the assimilation of about 3,900 new types of machinery, equipment, instruments, and materials. It is also planned to remove 2,200 obsolete types of output and manufacturing processes from production in 1984. It is planned to further increase the use of computers in the national economy. Some 609 automated systems for the control of manufacturing processes and new general-purpose computers will be commissioned.

The implementation of scientific and technical measures designed to raise the technical standard of production will ensure a saving of R3.9 billion from the reduction in 1984 industrial output prime costs. The number of industrial workers nationally released because of this factor will total about 700,000.

[Annex continues on back pages of report]

Scientific research and planning and design organizations, ministries, and departments must concentrate their attention on making the most efficient use of the resources allocated and ensure the fulfillment of plan targets for the introduction of new equipment and technology, the prompt construction of the facilities necessary for this and the comprehensive preparation of production, the high quality of the new equipment and of the design and technological documentation, and the efficient organization of work to assimilate the new equipment.

The Development of Material Production and the Resolution of Social Tasks

The development of material production has always been at the center of the party's attention since it is only on that basis that the steady development of Soviet people's well-being can be secured and the state's defense might strengthened.

There will be further growth in industrial production in 1984 and its sector structure will be improved, as will the quality and reliability of goods. The volume of industrial output, which plays a leading role in development of the entire Soviet economy, will increase by 3.8 percent. A preferential of development rate is planned for Group B, whose output will increase by 4 percent as against 3.7 percent for Group A. It is also planned to develop industry's processing sector more rapidly. Their output will increase by 4.4 percent, with an increase of nearly 6 percent in machine building.

As in previous years much attention has been paid to solving fuel and energy problems. Last April the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the USSR's draft long-term Energy Program designed to ensure structural, technical, and organizational and economic reorganization of the country's economy with the aim of transferring it as quickly as possible to an intensive and energy-saving development path. Yu.V. Andropov called the Energy Program a major document of long-term significance, a latter-day version of Lenin's GOELRO [State Commission for the Electrification of Russia] plan. A number of this document's fundamental provisions are reflected in the 1984 plan.

The main emphasis in electricity generation is being placed on preferential development of the nuclear and hydroelectric power industries. Power generation at those stations will increase by 10.7 percent. The extraction of oil and gas condensate will total 624 million metric tons -- 8 million metric tons more than last year -- and it is planned to extract 578 billion cubic meters of gas or 7.8 percent more than in 1983. West Siberia remains the country's main oil and gas center. It should be noted that last year West Siberia's oil industry workers reached the target of 1 million metric tons of oil extracted a day. Coal extraction will reach 723 million metric tons in 1984 or 7 million metric tons more than 1983.

The satisfaction of society's fuel and energy needs depends not only on the scale of production but also and equally on the rational use and economical consumption of fuel and energy resources. The exceptional importance of this task has been repeatedly pointed out in party and government decisions. It must be said, however, that this year [1983] many ministries and departments are not fulfilling their set targets for energy and fuel saving. Major shortcomings in fixing norms for the consumption of these resources have not been eradicated. This cannot be allowed to continue.

The fulfillment of the planned programs for the development of the material production sectors and the nonproduction sphere requires constant improvement of the construction materials complex. Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy still hold a leading place in that complex. The plan envisages further improvement of the composition of metal products, consolidation of the metallurgical industry's technical base, and the commissioning of new capacities.

Rolled ferrous metal production will total 107.7 million metric tons -- 0.6 percent more than in 1983 -- and the output of steel pipes will be nearly 19 million metric tons. This provides for preferential increase of the production of efficient types and designs of metal output by at least 7.5 percent, including a 10.8 percent increase in the production of cold-rolled strip steel, a 17.4-percent increase in the production of low-alloy rolled steel, an 11-percent increase in the production of heat-strengthened rolled metal, and a 5.5-percent increase in the production of cold-rolled sheet metal. Measures must be taken to accelerate the introduction of progressive manufacturing processes at enterprises. Nonferrous metallurgy will be further developed. The production of copper, nickel, aluminium, and other metals will be increased.

Considerable growth is envisaged in 1984 in the chemical and petrochemical industries, whose output is needed to satisfy the requirements of various national economic sectors. Mineral fertilizer production will increase by 5 percent to 31.2 million metric tons (in terms of 100-percent nutrient). The production of synthetic resins and plastics will be 11.4-percent higher than last year, the production of chemical fibers and yarns will increase by 5.7 percent, caustic soda production will rise by 10 percent, and synthetic rubber production will increase by 8.2 percent.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizers Production, and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry must gear their efforts to eliminate disproportions within the sector which prevent efficient utilization of production capacities for a number of types of output, and also toward the speediest assimilation of newly commissioned capacities, well-proportioned development of the raw material base, and improvement of the composition and quality of goods.

The planned output of construction materials is based on the planned volume of construction and installation work and on the satisfaction of the population's needs. Cement production will increase by 3.6 million metric tons compared with 1983 and slate production will increase by 550 million standard tiles.

The 1984 plan envisages a 5.8-percent increase in the volume of machine building and metal-working output. At the same time the composition of machine-building output will be improved by increasing the proportion of new, more productive and economical types of machinery and equipment. As a result of the improved technical standard and quality of goods, top-quality output should make up over 40 percent of the total volume of machine-building production.

The development of machine building and metal working provides for the immediate production of the tools to carry out the Food and Energy Programs, to provide construction projects due to be commissioned in 1984 with equipment, and also to retool and modernize existing enterprises.

As in previous years tractor and agricultural machine building will develop at a preferential rate. The total capacity of tractors will be increased by further improving the structure of tractor production. Agricultural machine production is planned to increase by 4.3 percent.

The production of industrial manipulators (robots) is increasing intensively and will exceed 11,000 units in 1984. The introduction of flexible production processes will be further developed and instrument-making, electronics, and radio industry output will be used on a wider scale in the national economy.

The machine-building and metal-working sector bears a great responsibility for the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the national economy." Machine builders are called on to ensure organization of the design and wide-scale introduction into practice of the progressive equipment essential for retooling production and corresponding to the best present-day models in terms of its indicators.

Satisfaction of the people's growing material and cultural needs and a rise in the population's living standard are directly linked to the work of those industrial sectors manufacturing consumer goods. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On further measures to improve the population's supply of consumer goods during 1983-1985" which was adopted in May 1983 points out that party, soviet, and economic organs still restructure their work too slowly in view of party and government demands to increase the production and improve the range and quality of consumer goods and that, in a number of instances, they have accepted the lack of the simplest items in trade or have tried to bring them in from elsewhere instead of organizing production on the spot.

Light industry output is planned to increase by 3.7 percent in the 1984 plan. Within that figure the production of all types of fabrics will be 4.3-percent greater than this year. Some 20 percent of the range of woolens, 24 percent of the silks, and 15 percent of the cottons will be updated. The production of calicos, linens, and satins will be expanded. Increased production of goods made of new fabrics and in new colors is planned. The output of sewn goods, knitwear, and fashion footwear in great demand will be increased. A lot of work is also to be done this year to improve the range and quality of consumer durables -- refrigerators, television sets, tape recorders, washing machines, radio sets, movie cameras, still cameras, and so forth.

Each material production sector and every enterprise, irrespective of its specialization, must contribute to the replenishment of commodity resources to supply the market with goods as quickly as possible.

The party and government must constantly focus their attention on questions connected with implementation of the Food Program through 1990. The 1984 plan for the development of agro-industrial complex sectors has been formulated on the basis of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums and the tasks of the Food Program and of the current year of the 5-year plan. Gross agricultural output has been set at R140.4 billion which is R6.6 billion of 4.9 percent more than the 1983 output. As has already been noted, it is planned to achieve the entire increase in gross agricultural output by increasing labor productivity. To this end, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial associations must carry out effective measures to improve labor organization, to make rational use of land, machine pool, manpower and material resources, and to improve yields and livestock productivity. Purchases of grain, raw cotton, potatoes, vegetables, cucurbits, tobacco, leaf tea, silk cocoons, eggs, and fish from fish farms are planned to equal or even to be somewhat above the 5-year plan target. Livestock and poultry purchases are planned to be higher than in 1983 but somewhat below the 5-year plan targets for 1984.

It is planned that the delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of equipment, mineral fertilizers, and chemical plant-protection agents will in the main match the 5-year plan targets. Capital investiments for the development of agriculture throughout the range of operations are planned to run at over R38 billion.

Within this figure state capital investments for the construction of vegetable, potato, and fruit storage and refrigeration facilities in the sector will increase by 13 percent compared with 1983 and the construction of feed production and preparation facilities will increase by 11 percent.

The plan envisages a 1.9-percent production increase in food industry sectors. The production of meat, milk, canned fruit and vegetables, confectionery, cheese, and other food products will increase. The output of semimanufactures, culinary items and sausage products, wholemilk products, and quick-frozen fruit and vegetables will be expanded. The production of edible fish products is planned to increase.

The party and government are implementing a system of measures aimed at improving organization and increasing transportation efficiency -- particularly by rail and road -- and at eliminating idle time and empty runs by transportation facilities. On the basis of the planned levels of material production and the present distribution of production forces, it is planned to increase freight turnover by all modes of transportation by 3.1 percent, with a 1.4-percent increase in rail transportation. The planned volume of rail freight shipments will basically satisfy the national economy's needs. The development of existing rail networks will continue and the construction of new networks will begin in industrial regions that are being opened up. The plan envisages further consolidation of the material and technical base of transport and the improvement of its operational indicators. As a result of measures being taken to accelerate construction on the Baykal-Amur mainline railroad, traffic should begin moving along the entire length of this 3,400-km railroad by late 1984. The material and technical base of other forms of transport will also be strengthened.

An extensive capital construction program is planned. Its fulfillment will make it possible to expand and partially renew the national economy's fixed capital and will promote the Soviet economy's dynamic development in the closing stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan and after. First and foremost capital investments, material and technical resources, and manpower are being channeled into implementation of the Food and Energy Programs, acceleration of the development of the base sectors of industry and transport, and the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises.

In view of these avenues of capital investment policy, the plan envisages a total investment volume in the national economy as a whole through all sources of finance of the order of R149.6 billion or 3.9 percent more than in 1983. Construction and installation work will amount to R74.1 billion or 4.5 percent above the 1983 level. State capital investments in nonproduction sphere sectors will amount to R24 billion, which is somewhat above the 5-year plan targets for 1984.

The industrial distribution of state capital investments will be improved. The proportion spent on equipment will be 42 percent as against the 39 percent envisaged in the 5-year plan target for this year. Capital investments directed into the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises are planned at R25.9 billion, or R2.3 billion more than envisaged by the 5-year plan figure for 1984.

The commissioning of fixed capital will increase at a rate of 5.8 percent compared with a 5.2-percent increase in state capital investments. The volume of unfinished construction work will be reduced.

The dynamic development of social production and the enhancing of its efficiency will help in the achievement of the main goal of socialist production -- namely, the steady improvement of the people's well-being and the satisfaction of the working people's material and spiritual needs.

The 1984 plan includes a wide range of measures designed to raise the people's standard of living. Real per capita incomes will increase by 3.5 percent. The average wages of workers and employees will rise to R185.5 a month in 1984, a rise of 2.2 percent, and the average remuneration for kolkhoz members' labor will rise to R142.2 a month, or by 2.4 percent. Social consumption funds will total R139.5 billion, an increase of R5 billion or 3.7 percent against 1983.

In the current year it is planned to improve the correlation between the growth in average wages and labor productivity in all leading sectors of the national economy. A CPSU Central Committee Politburo session especially examined the question of observing the objective economic demand for preferential growth in labor productivity. Starting from 1984, normative correlation between the growth of labor productivity and wages, including bonuses and other payments from the material incentive fund, are to be set for industrial ministries and their associations and enterprises. In the 1984 plan for industry this correlation is set at 0.56.

The Politburo also supported the proposal of setting party and trade union organizations, and labor collectives the specific task of achieving a precisely defined above-plan increase in labor productivity and an additional reduction in output prime cost. As applied to our country a growth of only 1 percent in labor productivity means obtaining about R7-8 billion in additional industrial output and carrying out additional work in rail transport to the tune of 40 billion metric ton-kilometers. An 0.5-percent reduction in output prime cost will make it possible to save around R4 billion. The leading collectives of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Georgia, and other cities initiated this movement.

With the aim of better balancing the population's monetary income and expenditure, the plan envisages a significant increase in the volume of retail trade turnover. The planned growth in consumer goods production ensures trade turnover to the tune of R322.5 billion, which is R16.5 billion or 5.4 percent higher than expected for 1983. Market stocks of many food and nonfood goods will be increased. It is planned to significantly increase sales to the population of timber, cement, and slate. Union republic councils of ministers are to organize extensive sales to the population of brick, ferroconcrete articles, sand, peat, and other local materials needed for individual housing construction.

In 1984 it is planned to increase the volume of consumer service sales to the population to nearly R10 billion, or by 8.5 percent. The range of services will be expanded and their quality and standards of service will be increased.

By using all sources of finance it is planned over the year to construct a total area of 109 million square meters of housing, which is 5.4 percent above the 5-year plan targets for this year. Moreover, preferential growth in rural housing construction is planned. The volume of cooperative and individual housing construction will be substantially increased to create more extensive opportunities to improve the population's housing conditions. The average housing provision will be increased. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan over 433 million square meters of housing will be commissioned, as a result of which over 40 million people will improve their housing conditions.

The plan envisages further development of the education and health care network and the improvement of sociocultural services to the population.

The plan targets for 1984 are fairly tough but are entirely realistic. Their fulfillment and overfulfillment will further strengthen the Soviet economy, enhance the people's prosperity, and create favorable preconditions for scaling new heights in our country's development.

YEPISHEV'S BOOK ON MILITARY SERVICE REVIEWED

PM191519 Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 5, Mar 84 (Signed to Press 21 Feb 84) p 89 -- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Unattributed book review "Readiness for Heroic Feats"]

[Text] How are we to educate people so they are capable of heroic feats for the sake of the motherland? How are we to prepare a youth to fulfill his sacred constitutional duty of defending the socialist fatherland and discharge his honorable obligation of service in the Armed Forces? Any book that provides answers to these important questions will find an attentive and appreciative readership.

The book "Sacred Duty, Honorable Obligation" (Footnote 1) (A.A. Yepishev: "Sacred Duty, Honorable Obligation" [Svyashchennyy Dolg, Pochetnaya Obyazannost] Moscow, USSR DOSAAF Publishing House, 1983, 80 pp, 15 kopeks) by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, which was published recently by the DOSAAF Publishing House, is meant primarily for party and Komsomol officials, activists of the defense society [presumably DOSAAF] and young people preparing for military service. It will also help all other readers to gain a deeper and stronger awareness of their personal responsibility for the motherland's future and their contribution to the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people, and to perceive more clearly the moral ideal which must be pursued.

The author views the military-patriotic education of youth and the working people as an integral part of communist education. Proceeding from the Leninist ideas on the defense of the people's revolutionary gains, the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the conclusions contained in Yu.V. Andropov's speeches, he reveals in depth and in detail the essence of Soviet military duty, determined by the objective necessity to defend the socialist fatherland. The book discusses convincingly and at length the state of the present international situation which has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of reactionary imperialist forces, and depicts the tremendous work done by the party and the government aimed at saving peace and delivering peoples from the threat of a nuclear war. In conditions where the United States, together with its NATO allies, is gambling on achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the USSR Armed Forces, together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, act as a reliable means of restraining the aggressor, and as a mighty factor of peace and the peoples' security.

The main advantage of the socialist military organization, Army General A.A. Yepishev stresses, consists in the fact that its development is directed by the Communist Party. The CPSU's scientific leadership ensures the best possible utilization of the advantages of the socialist social system and the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution for the purposes of the country's defense. The party attaches particular importance to party-political work in the Army and the Navy, to the training of highly skilled military cadres, and to the instruction and education of personnel. The strength of the Soviet Armed Forces lies in their close and unbreakable unity with the people.

Deliberations about military duty occupy a considerable place in the book, which was conceived with young people -- and those who educate them -- in mind. A servicemen's duty is always concrete in content and connected with his everyday affairs, Army General A.A. Yepishev stresses. Being true to one's military duty today means keeping one's powder dry and devoting every effort to enhancing our Armed Forces' combat readiness. The author reveals the nature of combat readiness. It consists of the servicemen's profound communist conviction, their boundless devotion to the cause of the party and the people, firm military discipline, a high standard of training and physical tempering of personnel, provision of the Army and the Navy with modern weapons and combat hardware; a high standard of military and specialized training of command cadres, their ability to direct the troops firmly and skillfully, and readiness on the part of political organs, party organizations and all Communists, by work and by personal example, to inspire servicemen to resolve combat tasks in exemplary fashion.

It is not difficult for young readers among Army and Navy servicemen to gain an understanding of what their personal contribution to combat readiness should be. It is the mastering of their combat speciality within a short time, the acquisition of high qualifications as early as the first year of service, a daily, hourly struggle to exceed the set norms, maintenance of combat hardware and arms in excellent order, and the striving for complete interchangeability within crews and detachments.

The road to manifestation of supreme courage -- a heroic feat -- lies precisely through the exemplary discharge of everyday duties and the struggle for an excellent end result to each training day. "What makes a hero?" -- the author asks, and replies: "As a rule he is an ordinary man. exceptional in one way only: In that he is capable, at the right moment, to accomplish a deed which is of crucial important for people, the collective, or comrades." The book confirms this truth by citing vivid examples.

The author views military duty in inseparable unison with strengthening military collectives and enhancing the organizational and performance standard in all components. Discipline reflects a serviceman's political convictions and his moral fiber, the standard of his military-professional training and combat mastery, and his psychological and physical tempering. The Soviet serviceman's discipline means his ability to put his heart into responding to the commander's order and his readiness to fulfill it with precision and within the set time, no matter what difficulties he may encounter. Duty and discipline are inseparable -- this is the conclusion to which the book guides the reader.

The author devotes much attention to ways of molding the personality of a serviceman, loyal to his duty and the Army's glorious traditions, and shows why service in the Armed Forces is a school of life, a school of upbringing. The author notes that qualitative changes in the composition of personnel affect the content and character of the training and educational process. Almost 100 percent of all Soviet servicemen today have higher, secondary, or incomplete secondary education. All commanders of formations, more than 90 percent of commanders of regiments, all ship commanders, 1st and 2d class, all chiefs of political organs, and four-fifths of political workers at regiment level have higher education. The Army and the Navy provide everything necessary to satisfy the growing cultural demands of the personnel. Libraries comprising 120 million volumes are at the servicemen's disposal, practically every subunit has a television set -- their number has trebled of late and the number of radio sets has increased tenfold.

A separate section of the book is devoted to problems of the preparation of young people for service in the Armed Forces, to their heroic and patriotic education in general educational and vocational schools, at enterprises, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Emphasis is placed on the special role played in this by the country's defense society which unites 103 million people in its 355,000 primary organizations.

The USSR DOSAAF is a true school of patriotism and the Armed Forces' reliable helper and reserve.

Naturally, the book does not only discuss the DOSAAF's achievements and merits, but also ways to improve its work and utilize the as yet untapped potential. In the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the author deals with the tasks of local party organizations and the Komsomol in involving young people in sociopolitical activities and instilling in them wholehearted devotion to communist ideals, a sense of pride in their country, and a desire to contribute to its prosperity by their own efforts, to carry out their service in the Armed Forces in a worthy fashion, and to defend the socialist motherland.

In this context the book discusses the forms of military units' and military educational establishments' patronage over schools, vocational technical colleges, and DOSAAF organizations and describes their links with labor collectives and their participation in the education of young people prior to being drafted and when drafted. The author shares his ideas of how the efforts of party and state organs, public organizations, party, Armed Forces, and labor veterans, military commissariats, and USSR Civil Defense subunits, units, and institutions can best be pooled in the military-patriotic education of the rising generation.

The book "Sacred Duty, Honorable Obligation" by Army General A.A. Yepishev contains a wealth of practical recommendations about the forms and methods of preparing young people for military service, it generalizes valuable experience accumulated in recent years, and it serves the cause of imparting the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people to the rising generation and educating it in the spirit of constant readiness for heroic feats for the sake of the motherland.